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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Investigation.

A Question of Veracity Between General Babcock and Consular Agent Perry—The Charges of Corruption—The Treaty Largely in the Interest of a "Ring"—The President Sends a Message to the House on the Cuban Question—The Georgia Bill Heard From—A Short Naturalization Bill Passed by the House—The River and Harbor Bill Passed, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1870.

The San Domingo Investigation.

Without any further order from the Senate, will probably take a wide enough range to include an examination of the charge of fraud and jobbery in connection with the treaty. This on the whole is perhaps better than the proposed inquiry by the Foreign Relations Committee, for the report and testimony will now be made public ultimately, while in that case the matter would have been conducted in secret session. The friends of Hatch have put in a long statement from him, but it relates principally to his movements, management, and dealings with Baez and Cabral, and is not of paramount public interest, though it shows outrageous treatment by Baez, and considerable proficiency in lying on the part of that individual. It also contains a very suggestive commentary on his character and his method of action on questions of public policy. Gen. Babcock and Consular Agent Perry have each been on the stand several times, and both are likely to be there again. There is a direct contradiction between them on the essential point with reference to Hatch. Perry details conversations he says he had with Babcock, and even goes so far as to say that Babcock gave him to understand that the President wanted Hatch to get out of the way. This Babcock squarely denies, and he also denies that Perry told him specifically about Hatch's case, as Perry claims he did. Perry broke out pretty sharply against Babcock at one sitting of the Committee, and said he could endure a good deal, but could not bear to have such misstatement of facts in the case. Babcock was scarcely less demonstrative than Perry and others. His friends are confident he will come out all right, while those who put faith in Perry are certain he will come out all wrong. The differences between the two are so radical that they must depend largely on other evidence. It is understood that a dispatch has been put in from one of Baez's Ministers, in which it appears there was a disposition on the part of the Dominican Government at first to keep Hatch out of the way until the treaty had been concluded and ratified. Hatch, in his personal statement, says he has long been a friend of annexation, and believes it will ultimately come to that, but thinks the time premature, because he knows there is jobbery behind it.

"Ring" Manipulations.

These charges of corruption have never taken formal shape, but some of them are given of what they are. It is asserted, for one thing, that the San Domingo ring, numbering some twenty or thirty persons, some of them Dominicans, have got hold of various buildings at a low figure, that it is generally understood they shall buy at high figures after annexation takes place. Another charge is that the ring has got a secret title to various salt mines, logwood groves and tracts of mineral land; that some of these belonged to the Dominican Government, and are covered in the treaty over to the United States by the treaty, but will be claimed by private parties, on grants from Baez, as soon as that document is ratified. There are also charges that large tracts of public lands, of a valuable character, have been unconditionally granted to the ring, in connection with a railroad charter, since the treaty was negotiated, and that the possession of this land grant will come to light in a valid form if we get the Island, but will be lost to us if the treaty fails or is rejected. A further charge is that purchases of property likely to be needed by our Government, have been made in the slip-ulation that they were to be paid for in a certain kind of Dominican paper money at such time as money has since been enormously depreciated by order or decree of Baez, and that the ring has bought it up at that depreciation in gold, and hold it to use in paying for its property if annexation succeeds. There are other charges of somewhat similar in general character to these, but how much truth there is in any of them will hardly be known till the investigating committee makes its report, and perhaps not even then, as there will be a minority on the Republicans, who are said to be in the ring, of which it is thought by some Baez himself is a silent and powerful member.

The River and Harbor Bill

Passed the House to day substantially as reported from the Committee. The only large amendment added was forty thousand dollars for improving Muscle Shoals, in Tennessee. The Louisville canal remains at $250,000. To this an appropriation of $100,000 for Chicago river, $50,000 was added for Calumet harbor. Those by the Committee, by a survey of the harbor at Alton, Ill., added, and Fink elberg one for a survey at St. Louis.

The President's Cuban Message

Was a great surprise to the House. It was intimated in this correspondence a fortnight ago that something of the sort might be looked for. Nothing had been heard of it when the President went away last week, and his unexpected return this morning was probably due to the fact that he had determined to give his views to Congress before the meeting of the Cabinet Council was called at noon, and the message reached the House about four o'clock. It produced some consternation among the opponents of the Administration, who had flattered themselves that Banks's belligerency resolution might perhaps be carried to the end of the session without action on Cuban question. The message, after some angry and foolish remarks from Democrats, was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee. It is the general subject of conversation in political and official circles to-night. Gen. Butler hoped to get in a blow of his own also against Banks and Fish, by presenting the report of his recent investigations into the work of the Cuban jobbers; but the Judiciary Committee did not give him permission.

Universal Amnesty.

The movement of Stokes for universal amnesty was nothing but a flash in the pan, and the almost solid vote of the Republicans against him is not at all to be taken as an indication of the views of members of the House. The bill was a wretched affair, wanting alike in grammar and definiteness, and there was no opportunity for discussing or understanding it. The session ends the Reconstruction Committee will probably report a bill embodying Butler's ideas, and if passed, the next Congress will refer these classes of persons, say those educated at West Point or Annapolis, who abandoned Congress to go into the rebellion, and those who had taken part in the central government of the Confederacy.

More Land Given Away.

It took the Senate just about half an hour to-day to give away fifteen or twenty million acres of public land in Nebraska and Kansas and Colorado, to three railroad companies. One of the endowed lines is from Yankton up the valley of Dakota river to the northern boundary of the territory; another from Brownville, through Southern Nebraska out to Denver, with a branch line from Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. The three roads will be at least thirteen or fourteen hundred miles long, and they get twenty sections of land per mile, which they are to sell at two dollars and a half per acre.

The Georgia Bill

Was heard from in the House this afternoon. Gen. Butler was very anxious to get it up, but unfortunately the House was not aware of his anxiety until after Mr. Dawes had said it was an imperative necessity to get the appropriation bills through within the next ten days, if possible. Mr. Butler, despite his anxiety, submitted to the inevitable with such grace that only twenty-eight members sustained his effort. Some of the Democrats were ungenerous enough to hint that things were not so bad as stated, but this is probably a slanderous insinuation.

The Naturalization Bill

Cagied in the House to-day is such a small affair that it was difficult to see why the measure should fight it as they did. It comprises four sections, three of which were in the great bill killed last week. There was no debate on it, and it went through by yeas 114, nays 46. In itself it does not amount to much, but it furnishes a page on which the people can hang numerous amendments, so that the whole matter may ultimately be settled in conference committee just before adjournment.

Sale of Arsenal Grounds.

The House Military Committee to-day agreed to report Mr. Finkelnburg's bill providing for a sale of part of the St. Louis Arsenal Grounds. It authorizes the sale of that portion of the grounds between Second and Fourth streets, as provided in the act of 1863. The city is given the refusal of purchasing the whole tract, with an extension of the park, at a price to be fixed by a commission composed of two persons chosen by the Government, two by the Mayor and Secretary of War, but if this offer is not accepted, the property will be divided into lots.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1870.

MUNICIPAL.

Mayor Emery was sworn in to-day. His supporters have a large majority in the lower Board. Bowen has the same majority in the Board of Aldermen.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency this morning called for a statement of the condition of the National banks on the 9th inst.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A majority of the sub-Committee on the Pacific Railroad report the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company entitled to sixteen sections of land per mile through Texas.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker, at the request of Red Cloud, gave the latter an interview Sunday. Several of the party appear to be much dissatisfied with the former proceedings, but were induced to come into the room. Among those present were Representatives Garfield, Ford, Griffin, and Smith, of Ohio. Speeches were much the same as on previous occasions. Red Cloud professed to be peacefully inclined, but wants the whites kept off his reservation, and wants no presents, except seventeen horses and a wagon for his party back home from the railroad. They leave here to-day.

Businesses of All Kinds

This year have been conducted with much more general success than they were last year. This is to be attributed principally to large crops reaped at the last harvest. In this particular section business men have been largely stimulated by Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

Over Forty Years' Test

Has proven that *D. A. Palmer's Non's Vermifuge* cannot be excelled as a remedy for worms.

TTIS*

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill regulating the manufacture of brandy from grapes, apples, peaches and other fruits.

The apportionment bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the Senate Committee's amendment agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the question being on concurring in the first amendment increasing the number of Representatives in the House from 275, as provided by the House bill, to 306, Mr. MORTON opposed the proposed increase of 60 members, the present number being 275 as making the House too unwieldy, and impairing its efficiency. Referring to the disadvantages of making population a basis of representation, he said the result of a large increase of members which would follow would be the same as in the British Commons, where the deliberations were mainly confined to Chairmen of Committees, and members were as a class generally inattentive to business, sometimes not more than fifty out of the whole six hundred being present.

Mr. THAYER was in favor of the largest increase, as lessening the onerous duties of members, and in justice to the new States.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, in reply to Mr. Thurman, said that with the figures at 300, Rhode Island, Vermont and probably New Hampshire would each lose a member.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought that a matter of opinion, based on such grounds as Mr. Morton, being unwilling to recognize the principle that no State should have its representation diminished.

Mr. TRUMBULL read a statement of the estimated increase of representation of each State upon the basis of 300 members, by which Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland gained one member; New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Ohio, California, Indiana, two; New York, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, three, and Pennsylvania and Illinois five; Virginia and West Virginia would have an increase not determined; the other States would remain as at present, except possibly Vermont, which would lose one.

Mr. YATES argued that smaller districts would make the representatives more directly responsible to their constituents.

Messrs. Drake, Edmunds and McCreery were appointed the new Reference Committee.

The deficiency appropriation bill, the committee first appointed having failed to agree.

"Erie Mismanagement."

Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, and Sprague, of Rhode Island, appointed a Committee of Conference on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

After further discussion, the amendment increasing the number of representatives to three hundred was concurred in. Yeas 30, nays 21.

Mr. MORTON moved an amendment, requiring a report by the Superintendent of the Census to the Secretary of the Interior of the results of the enervating of the population, so that the Secretary may lay the same before each representation in the States. Adopted.

An amendment by Mr. TRUMBULL that in States where, by the new apportionment, there was an increase in the number of representatives, the additional number shall be elected to the Forty-second Congress, on a general ticket, unless the States by other law provided, was adopted. The remaining amendments, reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, were adopted.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President on Cuban affairs, which was read. Upon its conclusion Mr. SUMNER moved to refer the message to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. THURMAN rose to speak upon the message, but yielding to the apparent disposition of the House to take a recess, said he would make only a remark. He understood the message to be a proclamation that the American people against interference with Cuba, but to the Cubans to lay down their arms. He had never played the demagogue upon the Cuban question. For one, whatever might be the situation in Cuba, he was unwilling that the Government of the United States should say to the Cubans, lay down your arms.

Mr. SUMNER'S motion was agreed to and the Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FISHER introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause an inquiry for the information of Congress, relative to the extent of trade between the United States and British North American possessions. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to amend the naturalization laws, and moved the previous question. The first section makes false swearing in a naturalization petition perjury, and such. The second and third sections punish false personation and the use or possession of forged records or certificates, &c. The fifth section gives to the United States Courts jurisdiction of all offenses under this act.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved the bill be tabled; negatived—yeas 59, nays 97.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then moved an adjournment. Negatived.

The pending hour having expired during the vote on adjournment, Mr. DAVIS moved the rules be suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected. The bill had already gone over under the rules at the expiration of fifty thousand.

The SPEAKER over-ruled the objection, as the question was not debatable.

After another motion to adjourn, the rules were suspended and the bill passed, 129 to 46, a strict party vote.

Mr. STOKES moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the removal of all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment upon citizens for participation in the late rebellion, and providing that no person so relieved shall be required to take what is known as the iron clad oath.

Mr. WARD said the bill would relieve even Jeff. Davis.

Mr. STOKES—Yes, it makes a clean sweep.

The House refused to suspend the rules, 59 to 111, two-thirds voting nay, together with the following Republicans: Beckley, Dockery, Fitch, Pierce, Platt, Sargent, Stokes and Tillman.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, desired to report the Georgia bill.

Mr. DAWES refused to give way for that purpose, and called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Dawes's motion which was agreed to, 129 to 38.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor Bill. This bill appropriates $3,498,000, including the following items: Upper Mississippi River $500,000; Illinois River, $100,000; Des Moines Rapids, $150,000; Rock Island Rapids, $150,000; Missouri River $100,000; Kansas Mouth, $300,000; Falls of Ohio and Louisville Canal $250,000; Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $750,000; Ohio River $750,000; Tennessee River $250,000.

The second section directs the Secretary of War to cause an examination, survey, or both, of a large number of specified ports, including a survey for a ship canal from Pennsylvania, on the Illinois river, to Rock Island, on the Mississippi, via the Illinois river.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Illinois, moved to strike out the first section.

Pending which the committee rose, and the House took a recess.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Last Request of Dickens as to His Burial Place—Loss of Life by the Late Fire at Constantinople—Discussion of Infallibility—Illness of General Anderson—The London "Times" on the New York Press and Erie Mismanagement—The Argentine Republic—Defeat of the Insurgents, &c., &c.

Charles Dickens.

LONDON, June 13.—It is reported that Charles Dickens, a long time before his death, desired that his remains might be interred in an old burial ground at Rochester, which has since been closed. Negotiations for permission to deposit the remains there are now pending.

The Cholera in India.

BOMBAY, June 13.—The cholera which has been raging here for some time past is now abating.

The Fire at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 13.—The reported loss of life and property by the recent conflagration is still so conflicting as to be worthless.

Infallibility.

PARIS, June 13.—A dispatch from Rome, dated Saturday, says that the discussion of the infallibility dogma continues. Dupanloup energetically combatted any exaggeration of the right of the Pope. Seventy-two Fathers have signified their intention to speak against infallibility. Of these, fifteen are French Prelates.

General Anderson

Yesterday a telegram was received announcing that General Robert Anderson was in a dying condition at Tours. Minister Washburne immediately sent Dr. Johnston to that city to investigate the case. The latter then called in Dr. Herpin, Director of the Medical School at Tours, and a consultation was held which decided that the General was in no immediate danger. A change of climate was suggested for the patient, and he will go to the Pyrenees soon.

"Erie Mismanagement."

LONDON, June 13.—The *Times*, this morning, in its city article, quotes the Chicago *Tribune* to show that the New York press connives at such things as municipal outrages, and Erie mismanagement. The *Times* argues that the press makes no effort to amend public sentiment.

South American News.

LISBON, June 13.—Advices from the Argentine Republic, by way of Rio de Janeiro, announce the defeat of the insurgents in a sharp battle near the city of Montevideo.

LOUDONVILLE, OHIO.

Robbery and Fiendish Outrage on an Inoffensive Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, June 13, 1870.

A horrible and revolting outrage was perpetrated on Mr. Snyder, a resident of Brownsville, eight miles south of here, yesterday. As Mr. Snyder, who is a young married man, was going to his father's house, a short distance from town, and while passing along the road bordered by woods, he was attacked by a man who he thought to be a negro, but who is unknown. He was then taken into the woods, and another man ran to the negro's assistance and applied a bottle of chloroform to Snyder's face, which rendered him insensible, robbed him of everything he had, including about forty-five dollars in money, and terribly mangling him in a shocking manner. After he recovered consciousness, he found his wife was robbed, and fainted. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but there is no prospect of his recovery. The villains are yet at large, and there is no clue as to who they are.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A sailor named Thomas Johnson was choked to death recently in Cincinnati by a piece of meat which stuck in his throat.

The new excise law works badly in New York, over one hundred saloons having a number of terrible fights and stabbing affrays.

The *World's* Havana correspondent writes that the filibusters' expedition by the steamer Georgiana was successful in every way, and successfully landed its passengers, arms and ammunition. The statements made in the Captain General's dispatches of the capture and destruction of the expedition are pronounced exaggerated.

A Washington correspondent, Count Kuehstaff, a man of enormous wealth, and a well known amateur of art, died suddenly at St. Petersburg from the effects of an apoplectic attack. By his will his vast properties passed to his nephew and his brother-in-law, the famous equestrian-statue medium, Mr. Douglas Home, derives no benefit from the document.

John Mathews, of St. Louis, adjudged insane by the Probate Court and a guardian appointed to take charge of his property, has been granted a new trial, the jury finding that his relatives swore he was insane in order to obtain possession of his property, valued at $50,000.

The Board of Trade of Toledo, Ohio, yesterday passed resolutions favoring the enlargement of the Miami and Erie Canal between Toledo and Cincinnati, and appointed a committee of seven to co-operate with Cincinnati in inviting attendance to a convention to be held in that city in November, to further aid in the project. The Board also appointed a delegation of five to attend the Rochester convention of business men.

Thomas Homan, a drayman, was run over and killed yesterday on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Louisville, Kentucky.

A Cincinnati dispatch of yesterday reports good rains the past three days throughout the Miami valley.

Abbie Summers, an accomplished young lady of Louisville, Kentucky, has run away and instantly killed yesterday, near Louisiana, Mo., where she was engaged in teaching, by a man named Wm. Wales, of Louisville, Ky. Illinois, who had offered himself in marriage and was refused. The murderer is still at large.

The second trial of the breach of promise case of Sasaantha Proctor *alias* Madame Cora James *vs.* Ira Y. Munn, took place last week at Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois, and the jury rendered a verdict for $10,000 damages for defendant. The plaintiff is a notorious clairvoyant, fortune teller and blackmailer. Mr. Munn is one of Chicago's most respectable citizens.

Dr. W. W. Allport, a well known Dentist of Chicago, has commenced suit against the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia steamship Company, for $50,000 damages for injuries received by him from a fall, in consequence of defendant's negligence, on board the steamer City of Paris, while on a voyage from Liverpool to New York.

A German discharged from Pressen's lager beer brewery in Philadelphia, placed a keg of powder in front of the building yesterday, and set fire to the fuse. Fortunately discovered in time to prevent an explosion.

James Shardon, of Cincinnati, was killed in a collision between an accommodation and a construction train on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad last evening.

The grand jury at Cincinnati has found thirty-five bills against Democratic Guilty.

Another iron furnace, with a capacity of forty tons of pig metal daily, was put in operation in South st. Louis yesterday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1870.

EMIGRATION.

The report of the Superintendent at Castle Garden shows that last week the number of immigrants from Liverpool was 1,862; from North Germany, 3,151; from Glasgow and London, 1,868, and in sailing vessels, 1,599; total, 11,922. Out of this number 6,000 have gone to the West or into the interior. During the year ending December 31st, 66,000 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, of whom more than a twenty-fifth were Scandinavians. These latter, two-thirds of whom had been in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, five hundred thousand dollars. There has been a great falling off in the number coming to this city, from the influx of foreigners during the last twelve months, of over sixty thousand. Out of fifty thousand immigrants who arrived last month, New York got fourteen thousand; Illinois, six thousand; Pennsylvania, six thousand; Wisconsin, three thousand; Ohio, two thousand; California, six thousand; New Jersey, one thousand; Michigan, five hundred; Iowa, three thousand; Southern States, seven hundred; and the others went West.

THE WEATHER

Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 72°.
Fortress Monroe—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 79°.
Baltimore—Cloudy; raining; ther. 78°.
Washington—Clear; S. W.; ther. 68°.
Weldon, N. C.—Cloudy; S.; ther. 70°.
Moreland, N. C.—Clear; S. W.; ther. 76°.
Raleigh, N. C.—Clear; S. E.; ther. 70°.
Greensboro, N. C.—Cloudy; S. W.; 66°.
Detroit—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 67°.
Cincinnati—Clearing up; S. W.; ther. 69°.
Louisville—Clear; S. W.; ther. 70°.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind W.; ther. 69°.
Chicago—Raining; wind W.; ther. 56°.
Milwaukee—Raining; wind S. W.; ther. 51°.
Memphis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 68°.
St. Louis—Clear; wind S. W., ther. 68°.
Little Rock—Clear; wind W.; ther. 67°.

It is asserted that Jefferson Davis is now at Memphis, living in poor health, and that not only his property, but that of Joe Davis, the richer brother, is almost entirely lost to them. Joe Davis's plantation is now owned by Ben Montgomery, formerly a negro slave in the family, who was taught to read by white people, in New Orleans, Washington, and other places which he visited as a body-servant, and who finally became the chief overseer and accountant of his master. After the capture of Vicksburg, when the Davises were reduced, Montgomery had a chance to plant three fall crops of cotton, and made enough money to pay the first instalment of the purchase price of the plantation. This, $200,000, he has made several payments since, and is now esteemed among the ablest planters in Mississippi.

A HOPEFUL New Orleans broker the other day purchased $100,000 in Confederate bonds for $600. Perhaps he has not yet heard of Appomattox Court House, or worse still, and a great deal more probable, he is a fool

GRANT ON CUBA.

A Message from the President

The Character of the War Portrayed—Barbarous Violation of the Recognized Laws of Civilization—A Word to the Cuban Junta and Other Non-Combatant Warriors—The Monroe Doctrine—What Constitutes a Belligerent Power—No Sufficient Grounds for Recognizing the Belligerency of the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The President sent the following message to Congress late this afternoon.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to Congress at the beginning of its present session, I referred to the contest which had then for more than a year existed in Cuba between a portion of its inhabitants and the government of Spain, and to the feelings and sympathy of the people and government of the United States for the people of Cuba, as they struggled to secure a republican and self-government, and said that the contest has at no time assumed the condition which amounted to war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. During the six months which have passed since the date of the message, the condition of the insurgents has not improved, and the insurrection itself, although not subdued, exhibits no signs of advance, but seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities, carried on by small bands of armed men without concentration of force through the woods and sparsely populated districts of the island, attacking from ambush conveyances and small bands of troops, burning the plantations and estates of those who do not sympathize with their cause. But if the insurrection has not gained ground, it is equally true that it has not suppressed it. The climate, disease and an occasional fight have worked destruction among the soldiers of Spain, and though the Spanish government has possession of every sea-port and town on the island, they have not been able to subdue the hostile feeling which has driven a considerable number of natives to armed resistance against Spain, and still leads them to endure the danger and privations of the roaming life of guerrillas. On either side the contest has been conducted and is now carried on with lamentable disregard of human life and of the usages and practices which modern civilization has prescribed in the conduct of war. In this unnatural war of Spaniard and Cuban is alike bringing devastation over fertile regions; murderous and revengeful decrees are issued and executed by both parties. Count Valmaseda and Colonel Boilon, on the part of Spain, have signalized their humanity and aroused the indignation of the civilized world by the execution each of a score of prisoners taken in battle. Maximo Gomez, the Cuban chief, coolly and with apparent unconcern, has admitted the slaughter by his own deliberate authority, in one day, of upwards of six hundred and fifty prisoners of war. Such conduct, on the part of the recognized officers of a government, would call down upon it the reprobation and condemnation of all civilized mankind. The usages of war, established by the general consent of nations, require that captives from conviction, confirmed by execution, be treated with humanity and decency on both side, on suspicion of infidelity to the cause of the party making the arrest.

While the sympathies of the people and government of the United States for the cause which I have taken in the hope of bringing the conflict to an end, and for securing to the people of Cuba the benefits of free institutions, have been freely manifested by the whole country, it has been the purpose of the Executive Department to avoid any violation of the laws of nations with respect to the duties of a neutral power. In accordance with the recognized rules and customs of war, flags of truce, cartels, exchanges of prisoners, &c., and, finally, with a recognition of belligerency there must be above all the existence of the political organization of insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute, if left to itself, a State among the family of nations. The failure to bring the duties of a State, and meeting its just responsibilities for the acts done within its limits by such lawful power to enforce them, is the real object of these preliminaries, although carefully covered under the deceptive and apparently plausible demand for the recognition of belligerency.

It is stated on what I have reason to believe is the best authority, that no vessels have been prepared in a large amount, whose payment is made dependent upon the recognition of the Cuban flag, or which are to receive a register of nationality. The object of making such recognition a condition precedent to the action of this Government is a subject for serious reflection in determining the course to be pursued. Should the Cuban flag be recognized, it would be entitled to the privileges and immunities of a public vessel of a friendly power, and could claim admission with such vessel into any port open to ships of war and other public vessels of friendly powers. Should a vessel so admitted, after receiving on board military stores, or after her departure from port, be encountered on the high seas by a vessel of war of Spain, the character of the capture would depend upon the fact whether the Cuban flag was entitled to be flown by the vessel of war of a power entitled to the rights of belligerency. If it was, the search, capture and detention would be regulated by the rules governing the exercise of the belligerent right of search. If it was not, the vessel of war would be justified in treating the vessel as a pirate. Such a condition of affairs would present a case in which the vessel of war of a friendly power would be compelled to choose between the risk of violating the law of nations on the one hand, and the risk of affronting a friendly power on the other. Such a dilemma is one which should be avoided by all means consistent with national honor.

The correspondence herewith submitted will show the steps taken by this Government to avoid the possibility of such a dilemma. It will be seen that the Spanish Minister at this capital has been assured that the instructions to the commanders of the vessels of war of the United States have been framed in the spirit of the most friendly consideration for the rights and honor of Spain, and that the Secretary of the Navy has expressed the hope that no occasion may arise for the exercise of the belligerent rights of search and capture. It will be seen that the Spanish Minister has been informed that the vessels of war of the United States will be instructed to avoid, as far as possible, any embarrassment to the commerce of friendly powers, and that the Secretary of the Navy has expressed the hope that the Spanish government will do the same. It will be seen that the Spanish Minister has been informed that the vessels of war of the United States will be instructed to avoid, as far as possible, any embarrassment to the commerce of friendly powers, and that the Secretary of the Navy has expressed the hope that the Spanish government will do the same. It will be seen that the Spanish Minister has been informed that the vessels of war of the United States will be instructed to avoid, as far as possible, any embarrassment to the commerce of friendly powers, and that the Secretary of the Navy has expressed the hope that the Spanish government will do the same.

FROM OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

First, All Honor to the Commercial—Something Useful for the President—The One only Right Path.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1870.

All honor to the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL for its brave, manly and energetic stand against corruption in place, high as well as low, and against the selfish and thieving ring that has of late been luxuriating on the vitals of the Republican party in our Commonwealth.

Who is there in Pennsylvania that does not know that the self-constituted leaders of the Republican organization here have been only intent on the spoils of office for themselves and their relatives, utterly regardless of the wishes of their constituents, the interests of the Government or the demands of the people. There is not a Congressional District in this State represented by a Democrat, that the friends of the administration, State as well as National, have not been treated in such a manner as to weaken our cause—by the appointing of their wishes in regard to every appointment in the district. Towns of several thousand inhabitants, with several hundred Republican voters, have petitioned and remonstrated in favor of a particular man for Postmaster. For no reason except that the patronage of that district is improperly given into the hands of an aged United States Senator, who could not get a score of votes himself from the people for any office in their gift, their prayer was unheeded, and men received the appointment who were as unworthy of popular favor and confidence as the present senior Senator from Pennsylvania.

Does not the President know that the people elevated him to his present high position, and that he found a place near their hearts because of their firm faith in the conviction that he would never be ruled by plundering corporations?

It was the influence of bad men in causing bad appointments to be made in our sister State of New York, and through the general disgust which the people had for their leadership, which caused our late disastrous defeat there.

The Republican party of Pennsylvania, and of the country, if it desires to continue in power must throw overboard corrupt professional politicians, and nominate new men of probity and integrity, whose whole past lives are a guarantee that they will stand by the wishes of the people. The man is everything.

Representatives in Congress who fail to favor retrenchment and reform, should be hurled from their places. The day has gone bye when a notoriously corrupt and base man can be elected to office under the cry of the *ring* that he is a supporter of the party, and must receive the support of its members.

The sentiment is general here among thinking men of all parties, that the time has come for a Constitutional Convention, so sadly needed in many of the States of the Commonwealth. It has been almost a third of a century since the last convention of this kind was held. During that time our population, wealth and interests have vastly increased. However able and honest the members of the last convention, it is grievously inadequate for the necessities of the present.

Let the best men of the Commonwealth be brought together, that we have the result of their labors, reflection and discussion. The people will then act intelligently. Such measures can be adopted as will strike at the root of the corruption which, for several years past, especially in the city of Philadelphia, has been a disgrace to the State capital. In this good work the COMMERCIAL will have the satisfaction of having done its full share. Press it on.

OBSERVER.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Muskingum Valley and Other Projects in Ohio—The Missouri Midland Railroad, &c., &c.

—The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company organized last week by the election of the following gentlemen as directors: Hon. J. J. Jewett, Columbus; Judge T. L. Tweed, Zanesville; Hon. Thomas Ewing, First Vice President, Pennsylvania Central Railroad; Charles Moran, of New York; J. K. Johnson, Coshocton, and E. E. Fillmore, Zanesville. At the meeting of the directors, Hon. H. J. Jewett, of Columbus, was elected President; Mr. Fillmore, of Steubenville, was chosen Secretary and Treasurer. The *Dresden Monitor* reports that the Company will commence operations in connection with the section of Dresden in giving them the right of way through the village, and that during five days last week Thomas Mclean secured contracts for the right of way from the owners of nearly all of all but two property holders, and one of them gave away a portion.

—The Ohio and Michigan Midland Railroad Company was organized last week. It is to extend from some point on the Ohio river to Lexington, Crestline, Tiffin, Toledo, in Ohio, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Indiana. Included in the Company are Governors Dennison and Lucas, Lake Shore officials as President, General Hiram Walbridge, Vice President, J. Edwin Conant, Treasurer, Henry Clews, Secretary, Henry Hall, of Detroit, Chief Engineer, and General Superintendent, J. H. Sargeant.

—The Coshocton *Age* says: The long contemplated extension of the Cleveland and Millersburg Railroad, from Millersburg to this city, Coshocton, is again being agitated. We understand that the people of Millersburg are waking up to the importance to them of a connection with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and St. Louis Railway at this place. We trust these men business, and will at once show in a substantial manner that they are willing to generously realize a portion of the advantage accruing from the finishing of the road. We feel safe in saying that a large number of stock subscription will not be backward in doing what may be necessary to secure the completion of this long talked of project. Coshocton realizes the importance of closing up the gap between this city and Millersburg, either by turnpike or railroad, for so good a paying line of road as any in the State, and ranging through one of the richest agricultural valleys west of the Alleghenies.

—The Cambridge *News* says: "The grading on the new road from Marietta to Caldwell is almost completed. The laying of the track will be commenced during the present month."

OIL REGIONS.

Items in Brief from Various Fields.

On Thursday last the flow of the Armstrong from well had subsided sufficiently to enable the workmen to recommence drilling. When the proper depth has been reached the well will be cleaned out and pumped.

At Graham's Landing Pollock well No. 2, on the James Pollock farm, commenced flowing on the 4th, and threw oil thirty feet higher than the derrick. It is thought it will soon be tested. It is thought it will prove a first class well.

On the Parker field the Golden Gate well is producing twenty-five barrels a day of fine oil, the yield of the Thomas well, on Tom's run, fifteen barrels a day. There are 40,000 barrels of oil on hand at Oil City.

Work has been commenced on the Joshua Gougher farm, Emlinton, and will be pushed rapidly. The well on Middleton's run, on the Jones farm, is down 750 feet, with a good show of oil.

During last week there was great activity at Franklin and vicinity. Leases are going off fast, and many rigs are being put up. The new well on the Gilmore farm, on the Point, has been tubed, and is producing eight barrels a day. The Lock well is producing 10½ barrels per day. Messrs. Smith & Co. have torpedoed the Dunn well, and it now produces 20 barrels per day. The old "Mammoth," third well drilled in the oil region, is now two barrels per hour. A number of wells are being put down on the Burk farm, and a large number of leases have been disposed of.

The Little Hickory territory is looking up, and the demand for leases is very brisk.

John McLaughlin & Co., of Tarr farm, struck a fine supply near the hillside opposite that farm last week. It started up at 250 barrels per hour, at last accounts was yielding 100 barrels per day.

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

Wheeling expects to show 25,000 population, this year.

The twenty-ninth commencement of Bethany College will be held on Thursday next.

John Collins dropped dead in the street at Rosston one day last week, from apoplexy. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and was much respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Burris, engineer at Hamilton & Co's foundry at Wheeling, had his arm injured by an accident one day last week. It was thought the injury would not prove very serious, but mortification ensued, and the arm was amputated. He began to sink after the operation was performed, and died on Thursday.

The State Democratic Convention at Charleston nominated the following ticket: Governor—John J. Jacobs, of Hampshire county. Supreme Judge—Edwin M. Moore, of Wood. Auditor—E. A. Bennett, of Marion. Attorney General—Joseph Snyder, of Hardy. Secretary of State—John M. Phelps, of Mason.

A sighing swain of forty summers, living at Bellaire, near Wheeling, engaged to take to wife a blushing damsel of the mature age of twenty-one summers. The time for the wedding came, the bride was arrayed in her spotless garments, the minister present, the feast spread, and all in readiness, but the groom absented himself, and no license. He immediately started to procure one, but, alas! has not yet returned. The bride that is-to-be, is still in the market.

The Democracy of the third district have nominated Frank Hereford for Congress.

The Congressional convention in the first district will be held on the 27th of July, at Wheeling.

On Saturday, 4th inst, Mr. Joseph Worley, while engaged in peeling bark, near Claysville, cut his knee very badly, by a misstroke of his axe. He died on Sunday from the effects of the wound.

A laborer on the Baltimore and Ohio road, named Thomas Daly, was run over by a train of cars on Thursday, and killed.

Capt. Harvey Simpson, of the steamboat J. N. Kisbaugh, was drowned at the mouth of the Little Kanawha on the 3d inst.

Florida for Invalids.

A New England clergyman, who had suffered a great deal from pulmonary consumption, was recommended to spend a winter in Sumter county, Florida. He did so, and gives a very interesting account of his experiences. He says: "Game is abundant in this section of Florida. On one day we saw about thirty deer. The country is cut up with deer paths. Fresh tracks may always be found. The footprints of the panther are also seen. Flocks of turkeys range in the hammocks or pick up the acorns of the black jack oaks. The cat squirrel and the fox squirrel play hide and seek. The noisy blue crowned parrot shows a spunky disposition, fly away with most unmusical note. Alligators bask in the sun on the shores of lakes and ponds, and furnish a shot at their backs when in the water.

"The nights are almost always dry. Hills seem to purify the air. The mode of life is favorable. Lounging in hotels, or along city streets, or following fashionable customs, meetings of invalid clubs where each member makes a report of the fatality of morbid history of these things are here. The days are

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1870.

That fishing party which Senator CAMERON arranged from the Capital was short and presumably agreeable. A great deal of pains were taken to render it all that the distinguished guests should desire. To clear the way for them Mr. DON CAMERON, his brother-in-law Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. WM. COLDER, all of Harrisburg, and Mr. JAMES DUFFY, of Marietta, on Tuesday last proceeded ahead to the chosen place in Clinton county. Reasonably imagining that the distinguished party would be hungry, these gentlemen went immediately to catching fish, and were eminently successful—so successful, in fact, that when the distinguished party arrived, which they did Friday evening, that they had little else to do than eat fish. It may be said that their fishing was confined to this branch of the sport. Saturday evening the party returned to Harrisburg greatly refreshed.

It is pleasant to know, however, that the debt is in process of diminution. On the first of this month, June 1, 1870, the total net debt was $2,466,962,371 78. Since March, 1869, when Mr. Boutwell took charge of the Treasury, the debt has been reduced $19,793,-788 23 and at the current rate of reduction all of our bonded liabilities will be redeemed in about fourteen years. It is a question now whether Congress ought to reduce taxation so as to provide only enough revenue as may meet the current expenses of the Government and pay the accruing interest on the public debt, or the none of the principal of it, or to allow things to remain as they are, and hand over the surplus annual year old boys, in 1884, when they shall have attained lawful age, a nation free of debt and with inexhaustible resources. What a glorious inheritance!—*Washington Chronicle.*

This is delusive. Why fourteen? If fourteen years are good, would not ten or even seven be better? What reason exists for the longer that does not equally demand the shorter term? Will our credit be better under the scheme that pays the debt in fourteen than it would be under one that would extinguish it in fifty? And as to the effect on the prosperity and development of the country itself, what is in taxation laid on to the very verge of endurance that it should be persisted in? With each year the tax bearing and debt paying capacity of the nation increases, and with time and development the rate of taxation diminishes. With our capacity and intention to pay fully established, the next thing to do is to spread the debt over such a period as to stimulate development and make the burthen as light as possible. There certainly is such a thing as killing the goose that lays the golden egg, and the fourteen year policy suggests the possibility of some such calamity.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday, the 8th instant, Mr. CAMERON went out of his way to speak as follows:

Mr. Cameron, (Rep., Penna.) a member of the Committee on Foreign relations, hoped that the committee would not be charged with the investigation as they had already considered the San Domingo question in another place. He was glad to say that his position under the Government he himself had been censured by his own friends in the House of Representatives for doing certain acts that now stood on record yet, and probably always would to blind; by notwithstanding the fact that the people of the United States, in his sense of justice, sent a message to the House stating that the very acts complained of were done by his *order* and under his direction. It was now proposed to do the same thing with General Babcock, who was acting under orders of the President of the United States, and some of his friends may, however known, and the charge against him would doubtless be disproved.

The blister-wound of the censure of the House of Representatives, in April, 1863, on that infamous contract business still rankles and will not heal. It was very hard on the patriotic Senator to be condemned by his "friends" in the other house, while President LINCOLN alone was to blame, and had, according to CAMERON, assumed the responsibility. The case of official hardship he puts is distressing and excites our sympathy. His "friends" in the House would not take Mr. LINCOLN'S word for it, although given to them in the solemn form of a Presidential message. Alas, CAMERON, how unfortunate in your "friends."

We have looked for that message of President LINCOLN stating "in his sense of justice" that the very acts complained of were done by his order and under his direction, but have not been able to find it. Will not the distinguished Senator furnish us with a copy? We confess to a good deal of curiosity on the subject of the message. We would like to know in what way Mr. LINCOLN made certain contracts that drew forth the censure of the House of Representatives. Indeed, we are incredulous enough to believe that he made no contracts of any kind. Let us have the message. Meantime we commend to the sympathy of our readers the pitiable case of the Pennsylvania Senator.

"THE SICK MAN" AND HIS VASSAL.

Politicians in Europe are very much concerned just now about the conduct of the ruler of Egypt. He has been receiving large supplies of warlike weapons from the United States and from Belgium, and he has added considerably to the strength of his army. These manifest preparations for war have given great offense to the Sultan at Constantinople, who regards them as an indication of a purpose on the part of his vassal to declare and establish his independence. By increasing the force of his army the Khedive is also charged with violating an engagement into which he voluntarily entered with the Sultan when they settled their difficulties last autumn. A circumstance which enhances the indignation of the ruler of Turkey and at the same time procures for him the sympathy of a majority of the statesmen of Western Europe, is the belief that Russia is stimulating, if not seconding, the Viceroy's threatened revolt. As only Russian aid could in any case render it successful, the presumption is entertained by some that unless assistance from that quarter had been promised, the Viceroy would never have thus defied his suzerain. Nobody doubts that the present Czar is not less desirous than his predecessor NICHOLAS to promote the death of the sick man on the Bosphorus and to appropriate a portion of his estate. The independence of Egypt would undoubtedly be a long step in the direction of the consummation so eagerly wished for by Russia. The process of the dissolution of the Ottoman empire having once begun, it would go on rapidly, no doubt; Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Epirus, through Russian aid or intrigue would soon follow the example of Egypt.

Then, by the loss of Egypt, often justly spoken of as "the key to Mecca," the influence of the Sultan in the Mohammedan world as Khalif would be destroyed. The Mussulman rulers who now take a certain pride in recognizing him as their sovereign would disdain and throw off their allegiance, while others would eagerly embrace the opportunity of extending their domains at his expense. Of these latter Persia in particular might gain largely by the disruption, with the ready consent of Russia. As is well known, friendly relations have for some time existed between these powers. In view of these probable results of the independence of Egypt, we can easily believe that its ruler may fully expect the co-operation of Russia in the attempt to deliver himself from the control of the Sultan. But the Western powers, under the lead of England, would, of course, again resist a change so certain to be disastrous to the Turkish Empire and beneficial to Russia. In their advance towards the conquest of Asia, the Russians have already approached so near the British Indian possessions as to cause much alarm both in Calcutta and in London. With Egypt under the sway of a ruler owing his kingdom to the Czar, and with the Czar in absolute control of the Bosphorus, England might as well give up her Asiatic dominions at once. The chief interest of the controversy between the Sultan and the Egyptian Viceroy would seem, then, to rest upon the question whether or no Russia is prepared to sustain the latter in his endeavor to make himself independent. The mere fact, generally admitted, that Muscovite intrigues have had much to do in exciting the Viceroy's discontent into activity, appears to some observers to involve a promise of material aid in the approaching conflict. But history does not warrant us to put upon them any such interpretation. The agents employed in them may have been working merely to keep their hand in practice, or more probably, there is a hope that in the confusion of war between two Mussulman powers, complications may arise fatal to "the sick man"—or presenting an opportunity from which Russian diplomacy may derive an advantage for future use. There may be many conjectures on the subject, all equally plausible and perhaps all equally groundless. But authorities appear in the main to agree that Russia is neither disposed nor prepared to engage at present in such a war as would necessarily result from co-operation with the King of Egypt against the Sultan. The Emperor's health, for one thing, is very bad, and besides a year if not a longer time would be required to make the arrangements and preparations demanded by the exigencies of so mighty a conflict. Hence, it is probable that the Viceroy will be left to his own resources. If so, the result of his controversy with the Sultan is not difficult to foresee. Though invested by *firman* with the right of transmitting his power to his descendants, the ruler of Egypt in respect to the Sultan merely holds the rank of Vizir. Hence when the proper time shall have come, his sovereign the Sultan, backed by England, will set him aside as disloyal, and put some one more faithful in his place.

Chinese Emigration Direct.

It seems that "John," notwithstanding the action of the San Francisco agents, has quite made up his mind to test the salubrity of the southern climate. The bark Ville De St. Lo, direct from Hong Kong, has arrived at New Orleans with one hundred and sixty five Celestials destined for the interior, where they are to labor on the plantations. This of course must be viewed in the light of an experiment and on the success or failure the future of the Chinese immigration rests. In a few days the second load will arrive at the same point on the ship Charles Agasti. A Mr. Sampson, a wealthy shoe manufacturer of North Adams, Massachusetts, has sent all the way to San Francisco for seventy-five Chinamen, whom he proposes to put into the places of a number of persons in his employ who are predictably inclined to be mania for "striking." The action of this gentleman has created considerable indignation among the operatives of North Adams, who are preparing to give the Orientals a warm reception. Those who have arrived at New Orleans, however, will not have anything in unpleasant to fear, and if they prove as good cutters and cane workers as Koopmanschap claims them to be, will be heartily welcomed.

THE New York *Standard* gives circulation to rumors relating to the pueposes of the New York Democracy in opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment, and the recent legislation of Congress in connection with it. Our contemporary alleges that "the election law passed by Congress, by which it is intended to secure purity in elections, has thoroughly aroused the Democracy, and the leaders again talk of resistance to Federal authority." A special session of the Legislature, with this end in view, is spoken of as one of the steps contemplated; the object being to pass measures which shall bring to a square issue the contest between Federal and State authority. Sensational as the story may seem, says the *Times*, enough is on record to invest some portions of it with plausibility.

THE Boston *Advertiser*, referring to the efforts of McFarland in Indiana to have the divorce which his wife obtained annulled, says: "If he could carry his proceedings so far as to compel his wife to live with him again after what has passed, he would prove a more effective agent in destroying the marriage laws than all the disciples of free love who have ever preached or practiced. Public opinion is so far made up and sealed on the case that it would seem the part of decency for him to rest content with his acquittal; but decency is not his forte, and perhaps he has read history to such advantage that he expects by keeping himself before the people to get appointed to some position of honor and emolument, perhaps the mission to Spain.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* enters the following protest against unjust discrimination in freight: We are informed on good authority that the rate on fourth-class freight from Louisville to New York, for shipments being chiefly tobacco, is thirty-five cents per hundred weight. The rate on the same class of freights from Cincinnati is forty-five cents. Here is a discrimination against Cincinnati that claims attention. It may be added, too, that the Louisville shipments are most from the warehouses; those of Cincinnati from the depots. Ground for the same description of complaint exists in Pittsburgh the year round. We think the *Gazette* will find, as we do, that it can take it out in complaining.

"IT IS THE COMMON TALK."

The Danger Ahead—Activity of the People the Only Safety.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Vigilance on the part of the people in a republican form of government is an imperative necessity. It will not do for the party or political organizations to relinquish the right to form their platform of principles, select the men to represent them, or to trust the interests and management of the party to a self-perpetuating cabal. If they do, the organization in the nature of things will become a "stench" in the nost nils of all upright men, and will eventually fall in pieces from its rottenness. There is, perhaps, a natural tendency in each generation in all political organizations, hence the necessity for vigilance on the part of the people." Is our good old Republican party of this county threatened with this gangrene? Many good and honest Republicans think it is. *It is the common talk.* The excitement of war times, and the consequent apathy that followed, has been favorable for its production. It is time for those who have heretofore went to the polls and deposited their votes without question, the *straight Republican ticket*, made by a few, *to speak out by calling a Convention*, and taking the management of the party into their own hands.

If they do not "mene tekel" will be written on the Republican party of this county; yet its principles will live under another name and organization. As one of the first Republicans in the county, venerating the name as well as the principles of the party, I would save both, but unless the people arouse themselves, it is lost. VOX POPULI.

MCKEESPORT, June 9, 1870.

POLITICAL.

The following letter written by General Butler is published in the Petersburg (Va.) *Index*:

MY DEAR SIR: I can only say of this matter of reconstruction, as the language of Scripture will: "If they will not believe Moses and the Prophets, neither will they believe though one rose from the dead." I am afraid blindness of heart and blindness of mind will possess the people both North and South, until a new calamity will come upon the nation.

The Albany *Evening Journal* thinks Chief-Justice Chase the most promising Democratic candidate for President in point of capacity. Grosbeck and Fendleton, of Ohio, and Hendricks, of Indiana, will make a strong show in the convention, chiefly through the votes of the Western Democracy. Hancock is not strong if the "military availability" dodge had not been exhausted in the Democratic ranks. Governor Hoffman, however, seems to be the "coming man" just at present, which may or may not be an advantage to him.

STATE NEWS.

On Thursday night last, the man Wm. Davenport, of Mahanoy City, who, during the day, had been convicted of rape upon his daughter

mit rape upon another girl, committed suicide by hanging himself to the bars of his cell window, and pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to condow, in the Pottsville jail. He fled one end of a piece of rope to the handle of a floating-brush, inserted that, after considerable trouble, between the bars of the window; then placing a chair and bench beneath, mounted the former, and of the chair and swung himself off. His preparations must have taken him a considerable time. He was nearly sixty years old. His daughter, whom he had long held subject to his lust, is about fourteen years old. Another girl, Elizabeth Bullers, is about the same age.

Benton Schrack was killed near Reading on the 9th inst., by being knocked from a coal train and run over.

At Bellevue, Luzerne county, Friday evening about six o'clock, a pair of horses attached to a cronk beer wagon took fright and ran away. In trying to rescue her little grandchild who was in the road, Mrs. Susan Badger, a Mrs. Gerrity was struck in the head by one of the horse's hoofs and instantly killed. The child escaped unharmed.

A young man in Towanda, a few nights since, who had imbibed too freely of the "cratur," had rather a curious adventure. He went to the barcloy railroad basin and disrobed himself of his clothes, and then went home and retired to rest. The cloths being found next morning on the margin of the water, it was supposed some unfortunate man had sought his last home in the river. Search was then examined carefully, but no clue to the owner could be discovered. On arising next morning the owner of the habiliments found on the river's margin was astonished to find himself clothesless. He laid it to thieves. But it was no use, the clothes betrayed him, and he acknowledged the joke.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democracy of Schuylkill county will hold their county convention on the 11th of July.

The following new Republican candidates for Assembly are announced in Philadelphia: First District—Joseph R. Edmiston, George Handy Smith, Adam Shetzline, Samuel P. Thomson, L. B. Thomas, Charles T. Begley, H. B. Sesinger. Sixth District—Robert C. Grahm. Seventh District—Wm. H. Kemble. Eighth District—Howard J. Potts. Twelfth District—John Lamon. Richard P. Andrews. George A. Baker. Fifteenth District—Samuel D. Strock. Sixteenth District—George R. Erickson. Eighteenth District—Joseph P. Loon. For Sheriff the candidates are numerous, including Wm. R. Leeds, F. T. Walton, Geo. H. Bingham, Benj. L. Berry and Alderman J. R. Massey. For Receiver of Taxes there are six candidates for City Commissioner eight, and for Register of Wills, six. The primary elections will be held to-day.

There are three Republican candidates for Congress in the Norristown District—Hon. D. K. Kelley, Hiram Miller and J. Alexander Simpson.

Our distinguished fellow citizen Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, is at Minnequa, Bradford county, drinking the health-giving waters of the fast-becoming-famous Minnequa Springs. His judicial labors will be resumed at Williamsport on the 20th instant. During his Honor's recent visit to New Jersey the following curious incident happened. We quote from the New York *Sun* of the 8th instant:

"ENTER JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

"A motion was made by Counsellor John H. White before Commissioner Woodruff yesterday, for the discharge of three brothers named Walberg, who had been accused of making false bonds, and to accept the position of bail on the ground that they could not be held under the statute of 1861, as that statute had been ostensibly repealed by the act adopted in 1866, or after the date of their alleged offense. He cited Judge McCandless, of the United States Courts in Pennsylvania, as an authority, and was just in the act of reading an opinion rendered by the latter jurist, when Judge McCandless entered the Commissioner's office. His arrival was regarded as a very singular coincidence. On being consulted, he confirmed the legal points made by Mr. White. The hearing was then adjourned until to-day."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

JUNE.

The woods are full of birds; the soft south air
Scatters o'er sea and land their blended song,
And all the warm and tranquil scene declares
All men cry of grief that clings so strong.

And more than song those welcome wanderers bring:
They search among the moss and scan the hill's,
Seeing over garden bloom with their light wing,
And cull the sweets from banks of shaded rills.

No winters they with their gathered store,
As flowers are here, have yet learned their speed;
And through the casement and the open door
Of cot and palace their rich largess send.

Unto the bed of pain they bring a balm
Unto the sin-sick soul hope's cheering ray,
Unto the peevish—toward health all calm,
To ALL, God's smile upon life's chequered way.

Thy refore, oh wind! whose breath so soft, so sweet,
From Nature's floral chalice distilled,
With grateful hearts thy presence now we greet,
A benediction, promise, hope fulfilled.

Since 1860 the fire and marine insurance companies of Massachusetts have suffered severely. Seventy-three per cent., including those that gave up before completing their organization, have failed. The progress of outside life insurance companies is even a greater ratio. Among Massachusetts life companies, there are now doing business in that State the representatives of thirty-four companies of New York, eight of Connecticut, and fifteen of other States. Although the total fire and marine loss of the country previous to the year by 17 per cent., the mutual fire companies of Massachusetts had 50 per cent., and the mutual fire and marine companies 27 per cent, remaining for return premiums, while the joint stock companies had but little more than nearly 20 per cent. on their capital. The companies from other States meanwhile reaped net profits of upward of $1,100,000.

The census of 1860 showed the value of Caltivated lands in Illinois to be $50,000,000. It is thought that the present census will evidence an increase in fully one-third.

Wm. Brown and Wm. Reed, residents of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and rivals for the hand of Miss Newhall, of Cincinnati, quarrelled and came to blows since the fair. Miss Newhall became Mrs. Brown Reed continuing to visit Mrs. Brown, Mr. Brown ordered him away the other day, and made threats of killing Reed, pistol in hand. Reed got up Mrs. Brown's miniature. Monday evening, as Brown was riding along the North Middletown pike, this side of Newhall's residence, he was fired upon by Reed and killed. The murderer has not been apprehended.

Rev. C. C. Foote, of New York city, entertained his congregations a short time since by relating the following marvelous history of a young lady of his acquaintance: This young lady was angry with her husband; so angry that it made her sick; a fever set in, and brought on the height of a sequal. The doctor was called in. Conceive the scene; the lady raving with irrepressible fury; Dr. Sangrado wielding his lancet, and shrinking by the shade of Hippocrates that she must be bled. She was, and thereupon her reverend biographer states, "her blood was found to be full of froth and foam, so much so that it overflowed the bowl that was held to catch it, and also a pail besides." The specific cause of the phenomenon is not open to question. It was "all the result of her ungovernable rage." Here then we have a new and altogether remarkable type of insanity.

A young lady of Louisville, Kentucky, named Mary Ann Orpwood, in the paroxysm of depression of spirits, leaped into the Ohio river the other day and was drowned. Her body was found below the falls.

It appears the whipping post is not solely a Delaware institution, as the local law of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, says: "Upon complaint and due proof made by any one trustee or the overseer" (of the almshouse) "to a Justice of the county that any person in said almshouse has behaved in a disorderly manner, or hath refused or neglected to obey any of the rules and by-laws of said institution, such Justice may direct such moderate and proper correction, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes for any one offence, to be given to such offender as the nature of the case may require."

The American Protestant Association has voted to strike the word *white* out of its constitution by a vote of 39 to 14.

A Kentucky editor has been presented with a remarkable rose, which he thus describes: Growing upon a stem as any well conditioned flower, is a white rose, perfect in its leaves. From its center, however, springs a pulpy stem, the size of a goose quil, partly covered with petals, which, at the height of a inch, swells out into something like a naked bud. From the center of this springs a natural stem two inches long, bearing a perfectly formed bud, which, when the parent stem no longer can be severed, it might have gone on blooming and throwing out a pyramidal series of roses *ad infinitum.*

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PERSONAL.

The rumor that Mrs. McFarland-Richardson intended to enter the lecture field is pronounced by her friends without foundation.

"George M. Bloss, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the worst writer in America," was one of the toasts given at the banquet of the International Typographical Union. George was probably not with a club, as some might suppose, but with a speech.

Harry Kelley, the celebrated oarsman, is again in talking of coming across Ontario. If he does come, however, he expresses a determination not to row on this side of the Atlantic.

It is believed that the puff MacDonald gets in the *Penn Monthly* is the forerunner of a new novel from that gentleman. A Philadelphia house will be the publishers.

A prisoner in the Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia, declares he is highly visited by the spirit of Twitchell, the murderer and suicide.

The son of Dr. Nagle, of New Albany, Ind., stepped out of a second story window, a few nights since, and knocked out four of his teeth. He is afflicted with somnambulism.

Dr. Newton is the name of a ridiculous fellow in London who is wo king miracles (?) and healing thousands of persons daily. After sundry manipulations all out the eyes and temples of the patient, accompanied by certain incial concentrations toward the ceiling, the Doctor says, "Be healed—pass," and the next subject is allowed to come forward. His physical energy is said to be wonderful after a morning devoted to his patients, the prespiration is reported to roll from him, "exactly as if he had come up dripping from a bath." Singularly enough up to the present time the Doctor has found no imitators in the profession. Were he in New York instead of London this would not be long the case.

The London *Lancet* says John Bright's health is improving, although he is not allowed for the present to take any mental exercise. He is sojourning in North Wales.

Patrick F. Donnelly, a wealthy New York merchant, interrupted a performance at Wallack's a few nights since by appearing in the parquette in a pair of white pantaloons, a scarlet overcoat and a green vest. He was taken to the tombs where he showed evident symptoms of insanity.

Mr. Disraeli was so ill that he had to decline, on the advice of his physicians, an invitation to attend a meeting in favor of St. George's Hospital. Probably Mr. Disraeli is well enough content to have a good reason for abstaining from the public work of the front rank of party leadership. If he were ever so strong, he could only lead his party to defeat, and that grows more serious after a while.

The Princess Dowager Obrenowitch, widow of Prince Michael, before returning to Austria, signed an abdication of all her rights and the property derived from her late husband, in favor of the State of Servia and the young Prince Milano.

Francis Joseph expressed his congratulations to Napoleon on the recovery of the late election, in an autograph letter.

Alice Cary, who has just recovered from a severe illness, denies that she is forty-eight, but confesses to forty.

A correspondent says: "Great as had been Napoleon III's resentment against Gen. Prim for the latter's conduct in Mexico, according to his wont he buried it in the grave of oblivion when Gen. Prim reproached him for the harsh measures adopted toward him (at Queen Isabella's request) by the recently expelled France, the French Emperor asked him to let by-gones be by-gones. Neither of them could afford to hate; they had a common object in view—the exclusion of Duke de Montpensier from the Spanish crown."

Geo. Wilkes's hebdemadal says of Weston's recent walk: "We caution those who had bets upon this affair against paying anything. He never walked a hundred miles at the rink, and we shall prove it. No doubt some of the newspaper dupes think he did, but we know better."

Queen Victoria has expressed her thanks in a letter to Mrs. Hanaford for a copy of her Life of Peabody. We learn that the publisher, B. B. Russell, 55 Cornhill, has disposed of nearly fifteen thousand copies of this popular work.

It is said that Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, will lecture next season on his late associate, George D. Prentice.

Earl Granville had impudence enough the other day to tell the House of Lords that no Fenian invasion of Canada had taken place. He perhaps meant the raid did not rise to the dignity of an invasion, and in that we agree with the prepotent old Earl.

Rev. Mrs. Phebe A. Hanaford was installed last week as pastor of the Universalist Church of New Haven. The services were unique, Hymns written by Julia Ward Howe and Ellen E. Miller were sung, the installation prayer was made by Rev. Mrs. Olympia Brown, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Chapin.

Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*: Hon. William H. West, we have good authority for saying, has declined to accept the position of consul to Rio Janeiro, to which he was appointed and confirmed, wholly without solicitation on his part.

DURING the nine months ending September 1, 1869, the exports from the port of Vera Cruz, consisting mostly of precious metals, were—

To the United States	$ 697,724 79
To France	9,877,993 21
To England	1,493,351 25
An aggregate of	$6,028,672 95

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

Proceedings in the United States Senate.

Memorial of Committee of Pennsylvania Legislature.

Report of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange.

In the United States Senate, Thursday, June 9, the Vice-President stated that the next resolution on the calendar was one submitted on the 27th of May by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scott) to place the bill (S. No. 256) in relation to bridges across the Ohio river upon the calendar of special orders.

Mr. Scott—Mr. President, the Senate has by its vote given to a bill affecting the interests of a railroad company a place on the list of special orders. This is a bill in which the interests of those who have their property and business upon the Ohio river are brought in conflict with the interests of railroad companies, and it is important that there should be legislation upon the subject of some character at this session. When the bill is reached it will take but a short time to dispose of it, and I trust the Senate will make it a special order.

Mr. Howard—Before that, I can see no reason for making this bill a special order. While it involves questions of very great importance, yet they are comparatively local in their character. There are numerous propositions of national importance which should take precedence of this bill. I did not hear what the Senator from Pennsylvania said; but I see no reason for making this bill a special order, thereby giving it a precedence over many other propositions that are pending. I think, rather, that we should consult the interest of the country by not allowing any one measure to be specially favored in that way. I hope the bill will not be made a special order.

Mr. Edmunds—I cannot imagine how any question could be more national in its importance than the commerce of the Ohio river. The Senator from West Virginia forgets that the trade on that river now is equal to all the foreign commerce of the country. It is absolutely interfered with by a corporation which is extending a railroad across the river, affecting the current and the capacity of the river very much. It is, therefore, important that some action should be taken upon the bill during this session; and unless it can be made a special order it is hardly possible that it can be reached in the short time allowed us before the termination of the session. It is not a question for Pennsylvania alone, but it is a question in which the West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and a number of other States are interested, and it is important to make it really a national question. The coal trade of the Ohio river alone is equal perhaps to one-twentieth part of all the foreign commerce of the country, and the various other trades of that river are also of great importance in the light of a sequal. The doctor was called in. Conceive the scene; the lady raving with irrepressible fury; Dr. Sangrado wielding his lancet, and shrinking by the shade of Hippocrates that she must be bled. She was, and thereupon her reverend biographer states, "her blood was found to be full of froth and foam, so much so that it overflowed the bowl that was held to catch it, and also a pail besides." The specific cause of the phenomenon is not open to question. It was "all the result of her ungovernable rage." Here then we have a new and altogether remarkable type of insanity.

A young lady of Louisville, Kentucky, named Mary Ann Orpwood, in the paroxysm of depression of spirits, leaped into the Ohio river the other day and was drowned. Her body was found below the falls.

It appears the whipping post is not solely a Delaware institution, as the local law of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, says: "Upon complaint and due proof made by any one trustee or the overseer" (of the almshouse) "to a Justice of the county that any person in said almshouse has behaved in a disorderly manner, or hath refused or neglected to obey any of the rules and by-laws of said institution, such Justice may direct such moderate and proper correction, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes for any one offence, to be given to such offender as the nature of the case may require."

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Mr. Howard—I suggest to my friend that it is not proper to discuss the merits of the bill on the question of taking it up. I think the discussion as it is quite important to have the Senate decide whether we shall adopt some rules and regulations by which all acts of legislation bills, I wish the Senator would let this question rest for to-day.

Mr. Scott—The Senator from Vermont has so industriously inculcated on all of us the necessity of going through with the calendar that we reach it that I trust he will not object to our disposing of this resolution now that it is reached on the list, as given to each of us to pass it over.

Mr. Sedgwick—That part of the regular order is to pass a thing over; but I will not take the Senator from his feet by that motion.

Mr. Sedgwick—I wish the Senate to understand before the vote is taken that this is a bill which brings the whole Ohio river navigation, now insubordinate to the control of railroad companies to cross the Ohio river with their bridges and those who are interested in having the natural channel of that river unobstructed as much as possible. A bill was passed in 1862 which authorized bridges of the span of three hundred feet in width. Bridges have been built of that span, and others are now in process of construction. Those who are engaged in the navigation of the Ohio river, particularly those engaged in trade at Pittsburgh, have, during the last year or two, had more in their power to say than in consequence of these constructions than it will cost to alter them hereafter.

Mr. Boreman—I inquire of the Chair if it is in order to discuss the merits of this proposition on this resolution.

Mr. Scott—I am calling the attention of the Senate to what is before them.

The Vice President—The motion is to make the bill a special order.

Mr. Edmunds—In order to take the sense of the Senate as to whether they wish to consider this matter at length this morning I move to lay the bill on the table.

The Vice President—That motion is in order, and is a quantity, even for a bridge bill on the floor. The debate on a proposition to make a bill a special order has always been limited, the Chair has been considerate in confining the question of whether the bill should be taken up, whether to other bills, and has not been allowed to extend to a general discussion of the entire merits of the bill. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Vermont, that the resolution be passed over.

The motion was agreed to.

Memorial Relative to the Ohio River Navigation.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

At the late session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Ohio river is the only channel through which the coal and bulky products of Western Pennsylvania can cheaply reach the consumer in the South and West, and

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, in order to render less dangerous the navigation of said river and thereby stimulate the development thereof between all the points connected with the great system of navigable rivers terminating at the Gulf of Mexico, have made liberal appropriations to remove from it various obstructions between the source of the Ohio and Louisville; and

WHEREAS, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are constructing two bridges across said river, between Pittsburgh and the mouth of the Big Sandy, which will greatly and permanently obstruct the navigation thereof, by the present and only economical mode of conveying coal over said river; and,

WHEREAS, Two large steamers and a great number of laden coal barges have already been wrecked and lost by reason of unavoidable collisions with the unfinished piers of said bridges; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That our Senators are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to urge upon Congress the great necessity of enacting such laws as will prevent the completion of said bridges and the construction of other bridges, below the mouth of Pigeon creek, that shall have one span over the main channel or waterway, at least four hundred and fifty feet in clear, and in all other respects be made conformable to the importance and necessities of said River commerce.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives be appointed to visit Washington, in conjunction with a committee from the Coal Exchanges of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, to urge upon Congress the subject of the foregoing resolutions and memorial.

Under the above, James L. Graham, I. S. Ruhan and Harrison Allen, of the Senate; and Joseph Walton, E. W. Davis, H. C. Johnson, F. W. Ames and W. H. Dimock, of the House of Representatives, were appointed the joint committee, of which Joseph Walton is chairman.

In furtherance of the objects of their appointment, the committee respectfully submit to your honorable bodies the following facts and considerations:

In the structure of our country, the Mississippi and its tributaries appear as if intended by the great Author of the universe to be the arteries of the continent, through which, in the powerful bonds of mutual interest, growing out of free and cheap interchange of commodities, Stretching from the South to the North, and extending from the East to the West, over many degrees of latitude and longitude, they reach every variety of climate which the broad temperate zone affords, rendered by a soil yielding abundant products of corresponding variety, inviting commercial exchanges, which we are about to show by construction, tax, or toll in their generous channels.

All the immense area watered by the Mississippi and, united by it, and its spreading tributaries, into one great commercial whole, there is no portion more important to the whole country, or more deserving the protecting care of the Government against any unnecessary impediments upon its natural rights and advantages than the Valley of the Ohio. The leading acts which your memorialists present, concerning the effects of the existing and contemplated obstructions in the Ohio river, the character and value of the trade upon its waters, the extent of the region immediately affected, and the importance of the interests connected with its navigation, are all verified in the last official report to the proper Department at Washington, from the United States engineer's office, Ohio River Improvement, Pittsburgh.

The length of the Ohio River proper from Pittsburgh to Cairo is 967 miles, which, together with its navigable tributaries, constitute an internal navigation of over 4,000 miles, making a home line of double that extent, or 8,000 miles; nearly twice the length of the shore lines of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States.

The Ohio drains an area of 214,000 square miles, almost entirely in the heart of the valley, and comprising the finest agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing districts in the great Mississippi Valley.

All of Kentucky and West Virginia, half of Tennessee, and the southern halves of Ohio, Indiana and Ohio, besides Western Pennsylvania and part of Western New York, are tributaried by the navigation of the Ohio.

The Ohio river has determined the sites and mainly contributed to the growth of Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Portsmouth, Maysville, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Henderson, Paducah and Cairo, and numerous other towns and cities extensively engaged in commerce.

Coal, lumber, oil, manufactured iron, various fabrics of silk, cotton, and linen, farming implements, wool from Pennsylvania and West Virginia are transported down the Ohio, distributed in the lower valley—and through the entire Mississippi basin—to New Orleans and the Gulf cities in the south—to St. Louis, St. Joseph, Fort Benton, and many other points west and north.

From Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the grain, produce, leather, pork, and other supplies required by the cotton States are sent to the Valley; and from Kentucky and Tennessee are shipped northward tobacco, hemp, and other southern produce to the eastern and northern markets. It thus appears that on this river and its branches is transacted a large share of the interior commerce, and the entire trade of the country. No great north and south railroads can ever do and keep up with the increase of this business on terms equally favorable; hence the evil of permitting its navigation to be choked with artificial impediments is most apparent.

The cost of river carriage is usually less than one-fourth the charge by railroad for the heavy and bulky tonnage, like coal iron, iron ore, salt, oil, lumber, and grain, the time saved by railroad transportation will never offset the extra cost.

It is well known that the tonnage of the Ohio is immense. Besides upwards of 400 regular passenger and freight steamers, there are many large barges employed in moving the thousands of barges, which they tow in fleets of from five to twenty-five to the New Orleans market. Pittsburgh alone there are owned over 2,900 of these barges, and over 100 towboats engaged in towing them, with the united tonnage of which amounts to over one million (1,000,000) tons, or as great as the entire tonnage of New York and Philadelphia combined.

Statistics for 1869, prepared with great care by United States officials employed on the Ohio River improvement, giving the leading items in the trade of 372 towns and landings along the Ohio, shows the value of commerce for that single year to have been $691,000,000; an amount nearly equal to the foreign commerce of the whole United States, including the entire imports and exports.

From 1844 to 1866, a period of twenty-two years, Congress made no appropriations for improving the navigation of the Oh

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ONLY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

(Late Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 13, 1870.

The local discount market is quite active, and the demand upon it is liberally met. No complaint of any scarcity of money where the offerings are acceptable. Loans on government collateral were made in large amounts at about eight per cent. per annum, and good commercial notes are taken at from eight to nine per cent. Acceptances are usually discounted at the lower rate, except Western drafts, when there is a small charge added for collection.

Our local stock market is more active than ordinary. Small lots of Bank of Pittsburgh, People's National Bank, Farmers' Deposit National, Allegheny National, Third National, Fourth National, Citizens' National and Exchange National are on the market seeking purchasers, or rather bids, for the owners have not made up their minds what they will take until they feel the market pretty thoroughly. Some German, Eureka and Boatmen's Insurance stock is offered. Among the railroad shares there are lots of Grain Elevator and E. Ball & Co.'s Reaper and Mower Manufacturing Company shares on the market. The latter stock pays a large dividend annually—thirty per cent., we are informed—and is well managed by some of our leading business men.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, June 11, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 6	$ 890,392 37	$124,159 80
June 7	451,449 32	75,773 09
June 8	510,844 78	83,345 68
June 9	571,760 11	102,979 45
June 10	577,761 08	102,970 41
June 11	196,874 66	80,292 03
	823,300 87	83,378 10
Total	$3,590,683 11	$568,417 09

The Government bond market displayed a good deal of weakness to day, and prices were comparatively low and closed with a declining tendency.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	118	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds '82	113	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '84	111¾	111½	111¾
U. S. Bonds '85	111¾	111½	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113¾	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾	113½	113¾
10-40s	108¾	108½	108¾
Gold	112¾	112½	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111⅞
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	92¾
Currency Pacifics	114

—The New York weekly statement of the associated banks, published this morning, shows a loss of about $1,000,000 in the specie reserve, although as the deposits are down about five and a half millions the surplus reserve falls off only about two millions. The loss in specie is two and a half millions, and this is the heavy payments of customs this week and the export of specie. A decrease of a million in legal tenders confirms the movement of currency to the West, to which reference was made in this column a few days ago, and which was predicted from the figures of the previous statement. The decrease in deposits is made up of the loss of specie and greenbacks and the receipts of the Treasury from the internal revenue collectors. The contraction in loans seems to be due to the calling in of money lent on pledges of stocks and bonds to Wall street firms.

—The declining tendency of the gold premium is due to the expected heavy payment of coin interest by the Government within the interval to July 1, and to the large increase in the cotton receipts, which are over seven hundred thousand bales in excess of the receipts up to this time last year. The exports of cotton so far are nearly six hundred thousand bales greater than last year.

—The Wall street railway and stock market was dull and weak throughout the day, and sold down several points below Saturday's prices. The temper of the market has been tenish for the last week, and some fears are felt by those long of stocks that the dull, declining campaign may have set in, when it is difficult to unload without suffering losses.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, gives the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 11, 1870.	10 A M	30 11 A M	12 M	23 1 P M	1 30 P M	3 30 P M
New York Central	104¾	105⅞	106	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
New Jersey Central	106	106	106	106	106	106
Erie	21¾	22	21¾	22	22	22
Harlem	140	141	141	141	141	141
Reading	107¾	108¾	108¾	107	106⅞	107¼
Michigan Central	125	125	125	125	125	125
Michigan Southern	98¾	99	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Illinois Central	140	140	140	140	140	140
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	110¾	110¾	110	110	110	110
Chicago and Northwestern	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
St. Paul	68	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	67¾
St. Paul preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Toledo and Wabash	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Do preferred	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago and Alton	118	118	118	118	118	118
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Western Union Telegraph	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Pacific Mail	45	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Adams Express	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
American M. U. Ex	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
U. S. Express	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	100	100¾	¾	
N. J. Central	110¾	110¾		
Erie	22	22		
Harlem	143	141		1
Reading	107¾	107¾		
Mich. Central	125	125		
Mich. Southern	98	98¾	¾	
Illinois Central	140¾	140¾		
Cleve. and Pitts	110¾	110		¾
Chicago and North	34¾	34¾		
Do. preferred	90¾	90		¾
Rock Island	125	124¾		¼
St. Paul	68	67¾		¼
Do. preferred	85	84¾		¼
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾		
Chicago and Alton	118	118		
Ohio and Mississippi	41	40¾		¼
Western Union Telegraph	81	80¾		¼
Pacific Mail	45	45¾	¼	
Adams Express	68¾	68¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co	65¾	65¾		
American M. U. Express	44¾	44¾		
United States Express	49¾	49¾		
Gold	113	113¾	112¾	112¾

—The revised form of the Currency bill of Mr. Garfield having elicited many inquiries as to its present features, a special from Washington gives the following information:

Section one provides for the issue of ninety-five millions of dollars national bank notes.

Section two cancels forty-five and one-half millions of three per cent. certificates and thirty-nine and one-half millions of greenbacks.

Section three, which was the tenth section of the original bill, has for its object the issue of fifty millions of national bank notes from the States having an excess, and distributes it through the Western and Southern States; but this is not to be done till the ninety five millions have been issued.

Section four allows a bank in a State having an excess to remove to a State in deficiency, taking with it its capital, circulation, etc.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in all the Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular list, and executes orders in the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Philadelphia Hop Market.

The *Price Current* says: Firmness characterizes the market, and all grades are held higher, in view of the unfavorable reports from the hop country of New York and the West. Where many brands are represented as white-killed, and the vine growing up weak and poor. Some parties are figuring the half a crop. English and Continental reports are not very encouraging. The London market is firm with considerable activity in spinnings. With all it must be said the brewers are not buying actively, taking only for their immediate wants, which the season are not large. We quote at 19@25c for fair to good, and 18@25c for prime to choice Wisconsin and New York, and 38@4c for yearlings.

THE HOP CROP.—The growing vine looks full as promising as it did a year ago. Take the hop district of the State through, and there are no more complaints now than there were then. The acreage may be one-sixth less; the product may be the same. Of course it is too early to form an opinion. If we get what is termed "half an average crop," there will be hops to export, and not a few of them.

From Wisconsin the news is unfavorable. An old Chicago grower writes us from Sheboygan county: "Hops were looking well, but the vines are now being bored and cut badly by striped worms—a new pest here."—*Oswego Town Journal.*

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 13.—Wheat lower and holders anxious to realize: extra white at 95@1 00. No 1 do at 91@96; amber at 91@2c. Oats lower; western 36c. Rye $1@1 00. Coarse middlings $20 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, June 13, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The market was moderately active for the season, in fact the sales taken as a whole were liberal. The spring trade is among the things of the past. Leading houses and jobbers are making ready to settle up the first half years business in order to see how the ledger stands and how the profits run. Tals is an important consideration. Breadstuffs.—The past week has witnessed a larger inquiry were than above, and at a slight advance in prices. The sales for this market were liberal for home purposes and a fair inquiry for export. Dealers in most of the Eastern and Western cities are doing tosit best to excite the market and enhance the value of both flour and grain. How far they will succeed remains to be seen. The mills in this vicinity are well supplied with wheat and are doing a good business. They report another advance in prices. Bacon and provisions.—The market was active with a good trade demand. The stock on hand is not a large one and will soon require assistance. The high prices of fresh meats have increased the demand for consumers. Prices remain about the same. Groceries.—The market was steady with a good trade demand, prices ruling quite firm. Tea is falling for some time. The Eastern markets are reported firm. The New York shipping list reports as follows: The Tea Convance and activity in refined stimulated production, and though there is, as yet, a comparatively limited stock, there is much inquiry, and the market has become dull, at a decline of ¼@¾c. Sales of 1,000 packages at 1½@1½c. Sugar—Raw was dull and weak; 14,810 hhds. soft white, 12¾c for it, and 13½@13⅝c for A, 13½@13¾c for extra C, and 13⅜@13½c for yellow. Sales reported firm, but to a fair extent, the market closing with rather more tone. The sales were 2,500 hhds. and 1,000 bbls. including 660 on speculation; 55 hhds classified as (Centrifugal), 10⅞c; 212 hhds Muscovado, 10½c; 1,000 bbls. Cuba, 10½@10⅝c; and 1,758 boxes Havana, 10¾@13c, four months. Coffee—The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

Spices—The market is bare and prices are altogether nominal. Apple eaters will have to wait for the new crop. We omit figures. There is no change.

ASHES—The market was without change as relates to prices or demands as most of the manufacturers are making early runs of their blast. The sales were limited. Soda ash—refined, 4½c; common 4c; potash, 7½@7¾c; pearls 9@9½c.

CARBON OIL—The market was dull; very little doing. Sales by the tank head were at 23½@23½c ₩ gallon.

SODA—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; eternal cold 11½c; No. 1 resin 9½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at 3@3 ton.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½@5 ₩ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ₩ barrel 3 50 @ 3 75; half barrels 1 90 @ 2 00.

BRANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 90@1 95 ₩ cwt; shipstuffs $1 70@1 75 ₩ cwt.

BUTTER—The market was dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand. The receipts since our last were 70 packages besides the amount that was received by way the lakes, and show a wide range of prices, varying from 17@18c for choice to 10@11c for low grades.

EGGS—The receipts by river and rail were 122 packages. The market was scarcely as firm, although prices remained about the same as last week, at 9½@10c.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull, with more sellers than buyers. Prices of apples being very weak. Sales were reported at 4½@5c. These are certainly low figures. Peaches 9@10c. Cherries 8@9c. Prunes 8@9c. Blackberries 12@13c. Dried currants 14@15c.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet with a limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 65 on platform. From store were made at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₩ bbl; sales of Louisville Hydraulic $3 00@3 75 ₩ bbl.

FLOUR—The firmness we noticed in our last has been maintained; the mills are asking a slight advance; the other dealers have or will follow suit. The receipts since our last were 892 barrels. As we have remarked on previous occasions, the competition in this market between the leading operators have held prices down to a low figure, and is likely to do so for some time. We can report sales of 2,500 barrels from store: Good standard brands $5 75, 26 @6 25; Straight $6 25; Pride of the Valley and Mad River $6 25; spring wheat $6 00@6 50; Sippo Valley $6 25; Miami $6 00; Odd Town $6 00; Mill Boy $6 25; Wayne City $6 25; Dayton City $6 10; Gem of the West $6 00; Andrews choice $6 50 and $5 50 for extra. Sales from mills in bags: XXXX $7 50; XXX $7 10, and X $6 40; sales of the same brand in barrels at $7 25@7 50.

SEEDS—The season for activity is over. Timothy or clover not wanted. Flaxseed nominal at $2 20 ₩ bushel.

CIDER—The stock in the market is a small one; we can report sales of good quality at $10@10 ₩ barrel.

POTATOES—The market was firm with a small stock to operate with; prices have advanced. We are reported sales at 55@60c per bushel.

VEGETABLES—Green peas $1 50@1 75 ₩ bush; cucumbers 50@75c ₩ doz; radishes $1 00 ₩ bbl; onions $4 50 ₩ bbl.

STRAWBERRIES—The receipts are liberal, sales at 10@12c as to quality.

CHERRIES—Offerings light, sales were made at $2 00@3 00 ₩ bush.

LIME—The market has undergone no change. The demand was fair and sales were regular at $2 25 for Cleveland White, and $1 75 for Eastern ₩ bbl.

HAY—The market was dull, the supply of baled and wagon being largely in excess of the demand. Prices remain weak, with no signs of improvement. We can report sales of common hay, from wagon, at $10, 14@15 baled on wharf at 20@22c ₩ ton.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady. We can report a good trade demand at the following quotations. Hams sugar cured (canvassed, 13½c; sugar cured canvassed, 14c; sugar cured canvassed, 15@15½c; Sidesugar cured, 12½c; sugar cured Breakfast bacon—thin, 13½c; canvassed, 15½c. Lard—in tierces, 10½@11c; in buckets and kegs 12½c; sales in 3 to 5 ₩ cauldron at 12½@13c. Mess pork sold at $30 50 ₩ bbl. Dried beef—sugar cured canvassed, 20c. Beef tongues $1 00 ₩ doz. Hog tongues $1 00 ₩ doz. Ham sausages 8c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—The market remains quiet, with purchasers for all good lots that are offered, at 28@30c ₩ lb.

FISH—The market continues steady with not any change. The wholesale rates at the mills are: Bran $1 00 ₩ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 00; screenings 90c; chop $1 05; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₩ cwt.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 10; rye whisky $1 65@1 75, according to age; sales two year old at $2 25; old rye retailing from $4 00@5 00@6 00 ₩ gallon, according to age.

HEMP—The market was quiet, with sales of undressed Kentucky at $167 ₩ ton.

COOPERAGE—We can report sales of new oil barrels to a fair extent at $2 00.

GROCERIES—We can report a good business doing in groceries, the sales in the aggregate being large for the season, the largest inquiry being for sugars. The current rates are as follows:

SUGARS—Hards, crushed and granulated 14½c; powdered 14½c; A coffee 13¾; B coffee 13c; extra C 12¾c; yellow 12c per lb. New Orleans—stocks limited; sales at 10½c, 11@12c. for Cubs; prime 10½c; choice 11c; Porto Rico 10@11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9¼@10¼c per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Havemeyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrups, white sugar drips, 56c; Sugar drips, 55c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 45, 46@50c ₩ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 27c.

TEAS—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, 1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 00; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 50; Souchong 90c@$1 20 ₩ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 11c ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 18@19c ₩ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₩ case other brands $6 00@7 00.

GRAIN—The market was steady but no very active. The receipts were as follows: Oats 98 sacks; rye and barley, none; wheat 251 sacks; corn 418 sacks. There was a decided improvement for export forcals, the tendency being upward; sales were made, free on board cars, at 92c, delivered on platform. The present rates were: Wheat—good to choice red $1 15@1 16@1 20; sales were reported at prices named; white $1 25@1 28 ₩ bush. Oats are firm; prices tending upward; holders are independent and ask for an advance; we can report sales from wharf and depot at 39@40c; store sales were made at the usual advance. RYE—The market was not an active one; receipts and offerings were light; we quote nominally at 82@85c; shelled, prime yellow, 86@88c; one sale of choice was reported at 92c. Rye—The market was not an active one, dealers being apart in their views; we quote nominally, with sales at 90@92c. Barley dull; no sales being reported for same time.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The receipts from the West continue light, but in a few days increased receipts of the new crop are confidently looked for. The unsatisfactory condition of the woolen goods market, however, tends to limit the demand, and the manufacturers manifest no disposition to purchase, except from hand to mouth. The average price for running lots of fleece throughout Western Pennsylvania and Ohio is the at which considerable lots have changed hands, but many of the growers will not accept this figure. The sales comprise:

1,000 lbs Ohio ¼ blood at		43c
5,000 lbs Ohio ¼ blood		45@47c
3,000 lbs Ohio ¼ blood		47c
3,000 lbs California, scoured		62c
12,000 lbs Ohio old, mixed fleece		44@50c
15,000 lbs Ohio new, mixed and fine		47@50c
5,000 lbs Ohio new fleece		47@48c
3,000 lbs Ohio new fleece		46c
1,000 lbs Ohio fine		37c
3,000 lbs Ohio fat sheep		34c
1,000 lbs Ohio delaine		50c
1,000 lbs tub scoured		55c
1,000 lbs tub scoured		53@55c
1,000 lbs tub		56c
2,000 lbs tub		53c
4,000 lbs tub		52c
4,000 lbs tub		48c
1,000 lbs combing, unwashed		44c
4,000 lbs combing, unwashed		42@43c
1,000 lbs combing, unwashed		41c
1,500 lbs combing, unwashed		40c
2,000 lbs combing, unwashed		38@39c
8,000 lbs No. 1 pulled		42@43c
1,000 lbs No. 1 pulled		42c
1,000 lbs Mexa pulled		37c
1,000 lbs Western fine fleeces		41@42c
1,000 lbs Dutch Valley, unwashed		37c
3,500 lbs Ohio, unwashed		32@33c
18,000 lbs Jersey, unwashed		31@33c
10,000 lbs Western, unwashed		27c
1,000 lbs Barry, unwashed		27c

New Jersey wool, new clip, is beginning to come in, and sells at 30c.

The price for wool, good washed, is about 43@45c. The impression that prices will range about as they did last year.—*Noble County (O.) Republican.*

There is no activity in the market, and buyers say wool must be bought at from 5 to 10c. A few buyers in different portions of the county are paying 40 cents for good wool. We hear of no sales at any higher figure.—*Newark (O.) American.*

WOOL.—Our sheep raisers are now in the midst of shearing. A few lots have found their way to this market. Those lots start the prices at from 35 to 40 cents. Our wool dealers are making preparations to make the wool trade to an active one by offering the fair price.—*Fairfield Con.*

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 14, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The market yesterday was active, with a large demand for crude. The sales made during the forenoon were larger than the entire sales of that material made last week, amounting in the aggregate to 13,500 bbls. The uniform rate appeared to be 113c for most deliveries. Later in the day the demand fell off, still there was no decline in prices, holders refusing to make any concessions in order to make sales. The Titusville *Herald* corrects its former statement in regard to the May productions, making it 14,165 bbls, instead of 13,995 bbls per day.

CRUDE.

We can report the following sales, viz:

4,000 bbls S. O. this water	113c
2,500 bbls S. O. this water	113c
1,000 bbls S. O. this water	113c
1,000 bbls S. O. June	113c
1,000 bbls S. O. June	113c
1,000 bbls S. O. July	113c
10,000 bbls S. O. all year	113c

August quotations, 12c, August to October, 12c bid, 12¼c asked.

REFINED.

The market was dull and devoid of activity. Buyers and sellers were much apart in their views. We could not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. The nominal rates are as follows: June 28¾c, July 27½c, August, 27½c; October 26c; B. O., all year, 23½c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 13.—The *Herald* says: There was little change in the market to-day, a moderate inquiry being made upon both sections of the road, but with little desire to sell on the part of holders at the prices bid. On lower creek 500 bbls Mud River $6 25—spring wheat $6 00@6 50; Sippo Valley $6 25; Miami $6 00; Odd Town $6 00; Mill Boy $6 25; Wayne City $6 25; Dayton City $6 10; Gem of the West $6 00; Andrews choice $6 50 and $5 50 for extra. Sales from mills in bags: XXXX $7 50; XXX $7 10, and X $6 40; sales of the same brand in barrels at $7 25@7 50.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 13, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—28@29c lower, closing dull at $1 03@1 03½ for No. 2; this afternoon dull and nominal at $1 03 cash.

CORN—Dull, and 3@3½c lower, closing at 39¾@39¾c for No. 2, and 34½c for rejected; this afternoon dull at 39¾@40c.

OATS—Quiet and 1@1½c lower, closing at 29¼@29½c for No. 2.

RYE—Quiet and is lower, closing at 86c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Is in fair demand at $1 01.

PROVISIONS—Are dull and declining.

HOGS—Active and 25@30c higher, at $5 50@5 70 for common to choice.

CATTLE—Choice and extra shipping steers are in good demand and common and medium grades are dull and 25c lower, at $5 25@9 00 for butchers' to extra choice steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Cotton dull and declining; sales 1,000 bales at 22c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 17,193 bbls; flour less active and scarcely so firm; sales 9,000 bbls at unchanged prices for shipping state and western; $5 10@6 00 for common to good extra do; $6 05@6 50 for common to choice extra do; $6 55@6 75 for common to choice white wheat western extra; $5 60@6 60 for common to choice extra Ohio; $6 65@8 50 for family brands; $6 75@8 50 for trade brands; $5 10@5 60 for superfine state and western; $5 30@6 00 for common to good extra do; $6 05@6 50

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheese—T. C. Jenkins.
Farm for Sale—Croft & Phillips.
Wanted—Agents.
Servant Girls—S. T. Moller.
Election of Officers—Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.
Drugs—McClarren & McKennan.
Academy of Music—Bible Tableaux.
Excelsior Hall—Plymouth Church Festival.
Smithfield St. M. E. Church—Strawberry Festival.
For Pic Nics—Friendship Grove.
Academy of Music—Humboldt Monument Exhibitions.
Military Pic Nic—Washington Infantry.
First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny—Concert.
Oil City Park Association—June Meeting.
Stock Sales—A. McIlvaine.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Hardware—Joseph Woodwell & Co.
Lots for Sale—Lowrie Childs.
Agents Wanted—Octagon Sewing Machine Co.
Fruit and Grain Farm—Croft & Phillips.
Printers and Stationers—A. C. Bakewell & Co.
Climax Mower and Reaper—Joel S. Goe.
Landscape Gardening—S. J. Fahnestock.
For St. Louis—Steamer Glendale.
For St. Paul—Steamer Kate Putnam.
For St. Louis—Steamer Mary Savage and Barges.
Wanted—To Invest—$10,000.
Wanted—Boarding.
Timber Land—Croft & Phillips.
Laborers—N. E. Walker & Co.
Grist Mill—Croft & Phillips.
Snag Farm—Croft & Phillips.
Agents Wanted—Johnson, Clark & Co.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Tailoring Men—S. T. Moller.
Farm for Sale—John Ewalt.
Positions Obtained—S. T. Moller.
Reasonable Relishes—George W. McClure.
Oil Works for Sale—Robert McKnight.
Bank Statement—People's National Bank.
Bank Statement—First National Bank, Allegheny.
Bank Statement—Citizens' National Bank.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
Scotch Biscuit—A. Marvin.
Vermifuge—S. A. Fahnestock.
Hair Oils—Charles Abel & Co.
Excelsior Baking Powder—Logan List & Co.
Sapolio—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Specialty—J. D. Ramaley.
French Papers—J. W. Pittock.
Important to Farmers—J. S. Goe.
Ice Cream—Youngson.
Cigar Parlor—J. A. Nicholson & Co.
Ship Agent—T. H. Rattigan.
Hats—Goodman & Mackley.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Fine Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Gallon's.
Pimple Remedy—Perry's.
Mosh and Freckle Lotion—Perry's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of insufficient address. Writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Cawsins, Patrick R., Sharon, Pa.	3
Holyland, Jno., Baltimore, Md.	3
Moore, Mattie J., Coltsville, Ohio.	3
Nusser & Co., A., Buchanan, Pa.	3

STOLEN.—A small colt disappeared Sunday morning from the premises of Mr. Jas. Overhis, at Oakland Park, and the supposition is that the animal was stolen.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—A man giving his name as J. D. Reynolds came to the watch house last evening and alleged that he had been robbed of $72 at the St. Cloud Hotel.

SWORN IN.—The officers and members of the new Fire Department were sworn in yesterday by Mayor Brush. The list has been previously published.

ACCIDENT TO A MINISTER.—On Saturday evening last, Rev. W. W. Hickman, Baptist clergyman, residing at Pennsville, five miles from Connellsville, fell through an opening in a haymow, and dislocated his shoulder.

PIC-NIC INVITATIONS.—The firm of J. R. Weldin & Co., book-sellers, stationers, printers and binders, No. 20 Wood street, have prepared to print, in the neatest manner, pic-nic invitations. Parties desiring anything in this line should go to No. 20 Wood street.

NEW CHURCH TRAIN.—The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company have commenced running a church train between Connellsville and Dawson's Station. This will be a great accommodation to the people who live along the road, between the points named, as it will enable them to get to church every Sabbath.

NEW STORE.—The attention of the reader is called to the advertisement of Allen C. Bakewell & Co., stationers, printers, and blank book manufacturers, now located in their spacious & handsome store at No. 75 Wood street. The firm have on hand a large and fresh assortment of all goods pertaining to their business.

LARCENY.—Cornelius Minehart and John Corbett, two boys about fourteen years of age were arrested about eleven o'clock last night for stealing a sponge and a brush from the drug store corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets. They were locked up for a hearing this morning.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock a man named Michael Dugan who was at work hauling freight from the steamer Kate Putnam, on the Monongahela river, between Wood and Smithfield streets, fell from his wagon and died almost instantly. The cause of his death is supposed to be disease of the heart disease. The deceased was driver for Kloman, Burkle & Co., of the Juniata ward.

BOY DROWNED.—Yesterday a boy named George Stelbis (or Stelbus) aged about ten years, residing on Church alley, was drowned in the Monongahela river, just below the suspension bridge. It appears that he was paddling about the river in a small boat and accidentally tumbled into the water. The body had not been recovered at last accounts, but it is said to be floating near the scene of the accident.

SOMETHING NEW FROM NASBY.—*Hearth and Home* for this week (dated June 25th), contains the first of a series of sketches from the pen of Petroleum V. Nasby, writing from the inside of the *phane* of "John Thomas." They are to be entitled "Jethro Throop's Night Thoughts." The humorist will describe in his inimitable manner the country youth went through the usual city experiences, and went home a sadder and wiser boy, and satisfied that there was no place like the temperate life of the farmer is the best and the safest. That one thing which Nasby has long so greatly needed at this time, and Nasby is the man to teach it.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Mention was made yesterday of the death of James McDonough on the steamer Glendale. Alderman Neubert held an inquest over the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death," and that the balance of wages due him for work done on and about the boat, be used in part payment for funeral expenses.

Alderman Donaldson empannelled a jury in the case of Seifts Dunlap, who had been badly crushed at Swissvale on Saturday that death ensued. On hearing the evidence of witnesses the inquest was adjourned until six o'clock this afternoon.

The Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad.

The engineers on this road, which extends from Broadford, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, along the valley of Jacob's creek to Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, have about finished their survey, and find the route all that could be desired. This road, although but nine and a half miles in extent, will run through one of the richest valleys in the State—a region abounding in coal, limestone, etc., and rich in agricultural products. It will bring Mount Pleasant, a thriving and prosperous town, into direct railroad communication with this city, and will open up a portion of Westmoreland county which is now almost isolated. The grades are said to be quite easy, and the cost of the enterprise will be correspondingly light. The road will be built in an early day, and when completed will form an important feeder to the Connellsville line.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thomas F. Hunt, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Monday, June 13, 1870:

Catherine Montgomery to Joshua Rhodes, April 21, 1870; two and one-fourth interest in 34 by 76 feet on Eleventh street, Pittsburgh. $6,000

Oliver Pappard to Joshua Rhodes, March 1, 1870; one-fourth interest in the above lot. $3,000

Christ. Lenhardt to Wm. H. Elder, June 10, 1870; 45 by 80 feet on Center street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $700

Jacob Hebnell to T. Meehan, June 8, 1870; 20 by 251 feet on High street, borough of Sharpsburg.

Geo. C. Giles to E. W. McClure, June 1, 1870; 48 by 120 feet, in Glenwood, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $500

Wm. Forsythe to W. Kiegg, April 1, 1870; 5 acres and 97 perches in Peebles township, with buildings. $700

R. M. Coyle to John McElhenny, April 6, 1870; 39 by 85 feet in the borough of Sharpsburg. $500

Wm. H. Stett to T. Morrow, June, 1870; 4 lots in Oliver's plan, Braddocks Field, with buildings.

Sarah P. Bohn to John Reidel, June 9, 1870; interest in 1 lot in Bohn's plan, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Chas. L. Landgrass to Jos. Hamig, May 11, 1870; 50 by 84 feet on Springhill, Seventh ward, Allegheny. $200

Saml. E. Cluley, Sheriff, to Saml. Severance, August 3, 1869; 24 by 137 feet on Water street, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $5,000

The Knight's Templar.

We have already noticed the Knight's Templar Encampment, which is to take place at Williamsport. The event will be one of the grandest and most striking of any that has taken place in connection with the Masonic order in this country. Beside the grand turn out from this State, eleven visiting Commanderies will be in attendance from other States, with three brass bands, making in all twelve, excellent bands, among which is the Marine band of Washington, including thirty-eight men.

The Pittsburgh Commandery and the Allegheny Commandery will be the first to arrive in the country youth went through the usual city experiences, and went home a sadder and wiser boy, and satisfied that there was no place like the temperate life of the farmer is the best and the safest. That one thing which Nasby has long so greatly needed at this time, and Nasby is the man to teach it.

The Sir Knights assembled at the hall yesterday morning at half-past 8 o'clock, and at half o'clock they proceeded by the shortest route to the Union Depot, where they took a special train provided for them. About seventy-five Knights were in the procession. The dress was the usual military frock coat, sword and belt, gauntlets and chapeau. The Commandery in session four new banners, one in front, one in the rear, and two in central positions—one peculiarly adapted and effective for use in the advance of the procession. The grand standard, which is of white silk, with a red cross in the center, and other insignia of the Order, with blue scroll, is the Eminent Commander's banner.

The officers of Pittsburgh Commandery who accompany the Knights are: Sir Thomas Peters, Geo. Neal; Captain, Wm. Little; Prelate, G. C. Shields; Senior Warden, W. L. Estep; Junior Warden, D. M. Watt; Recorder, E. M. Wright.

The officers of the Allegheny Commandery are: Eminent Commander, Thomas Palmer; Generalissimo, Wm. Hamilton; Captain, James Stevenson; Prelate, Rev. J. J. McIlvane; Treasurer, Jacob Stuckrath; Recorder, E. M. Jenkins.

Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1 act as an escort to the Grand Commander of the State of Pennsylvania, James H. Hopkins.

The Great Western Band, of this city, accompanies the expedition.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE BIRMINGHAM HOMICIDE.

Trial of Patrick Welsh and Albert Long for the Murder of Jacob Ambose.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Collier and Sterrett.

The Court met at half-past one o'clock P. M. yesterday, and took up the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Welsh and Albert Long, indicted for the murder of Jacob Ambose. On the morning of Wednesday, March 24, 1870, while a ball was in progress at Bedford Hall, Birmingham, three men entered the room and created a disturbance, during which Jacob Ambose and Louis Fritz, two of the musicians, were stabbed, Ambose died on the following day from the effect of his wounds, and Welsh, Long and the Rees were arrested for the murder. The Grand Jury ignored the bill as to Rees, and found a true bill against the other defendants.

Messrs. District Attorney Pearson, Moreland and Shaw appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Marshall and McCarthy for Welsh, and Mr. J. H. Miller for Long.

The defendants, having been arraigned plead "not guilty," and the work of empannelling a jury began.

The following named jurors were sworn:

1. John Bothwell, Fifth ward, Allegheny.
2. Simon Thompson, First ward, Allegheny.
3. James P. Stewart, Third ward, Allegheny.
4. Wm. Lyons, Third ward, Allegheny.
5. Wm. Dunlap, McCandless township.
6. Wm. Glass, Robinson township.
7. B. Mecklem, Third ward, Allegheny.
8. Wm. Carson, Sixth ward, Allegheny.
9. Thomas Ray, Third ward, Allegheny.
10. John Lowery, First ward, Allegheny.
11. James S. Richardson, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.
12. Frank Dunn, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

Thirteen or thirty-eight jurors called, of whom eighteen, twelve in the box and six defendants, four by the Commonwealth peremptorily, and one for cause.

OPENING OF THE PROSECUTION.

W. D. Moore, Esq., opened the case for the Commonwealth. He stated that there were two counts in the indictment—one charging murder and the other manslaughter. In reciting the facts connected with the stabbing, he stated that the parties who went to the ball-end raised the disturbance, evidently went there in pursuance of a fixed resolve to do the deed of Jacob Ambose.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

MRS. SOPHIA AMBOSE, wife of the deceased, sworn—Live in Lower St. Clair township; was wife of Jacob Ambose, deceased; he died from the effects of a stab in the bowels. He was brought home on Wednesday morning, the 24th of March, and died on Thursday evening, the 3d. He was in good health when he went to the ball on Tuesday night.

Dr. James Kerr, sworn—Am physician; reside in Birmingham; made a post mortem examination of the body of Jacob Ambose. Found an incised wound in the peritoneum, which had penetrated the omentum and caused death. The wound had the appearance of having been made by a knife blade much broader at the hilt than at the point. [Knife shown.] This knife would produce such a wound as that described.

Dr. Albert Riggs, sworn—Was called to see deceased on Wednesday, March 24. Found a wound a little below the navel, penetrating the cavity of the abdomen, and also a wound on the hip. Probed the wound on the hip, and the probe entered the entire length of the knife blade into the cavity of the abdomen. Probed the wound on the hip, and the probe entered the entire length of the knife blade into the cavity of the abdomen, and the knife had entered the abdomen; the deceased was suffering from inflammation, and I had no hopes of his recovery from the first.

ANNA MARIA WEIGAND, sworn—Live in Birmingham; was present at the ball on Tuesday night. [Knife shown.] I know that knife; it is mine; I do not know how it got out of my house. After the Welsh and Welsh stabbing I found it in the street. He tied it up and went away. Mr. Brucker, the proprietor of the house, showed me the knife, after the fight. About one o'clock of the night of the fight, same man came into the house and got a knife, ran through the sitting room and kitchen and went off. He was not in the house more than two minutes. About two o'clock some one came into the house again, but I could not say whether it was the same man or not. He went out just as the clock struck two.

Cross-examined—Had twelve boarders. James Crilley boarded with me. He took supper that evening, went away in his working clothes, and never came back. Was to have supper that night, and went out to work. He was on the "night turn." He was a puddler, and worked at Oliver's Mills.

Joseph Weigand, Sworn—Heard persons passing in and out of the house on the night of the ball; did not know who they were; left Mr. Brucher's is about a square from my house; saw a knife at Brucher's house; Mr. Brucher recognized it as my knife; it had been in my house nine or ten years. The knife was originally a butcher knife but has been ground down and till it presented the appearance of a dirk blade, about an inch wide at the handle, and tapering to a point. The blade is about six inches in length.

Jacob Daiz, sworn—This witness, who was at the ball, keeping bar, testified that a dozen or more mill men came in without tickets and called for beer. The persons who were entitled to the liberal hall had a new way of treating them. Among them were Rees, Long, Welsh, Marshall, Crilly and others. These men drank fifteen or sixteen times while witness was there when the fight occurred. John Myers picked up a knife and struck at Welsh, and showed it to me. Jacob Ambose was lying on a bench and bleeding. It was nearly three o'clock.

John Myers, sworn—Did not see what started the fight; saw two men pushing the crowd away; saw a knife; started to fight; do not think either of the prisoners were among the two men. Saw a little man engaged in fighting with Ambose. Next thing I heard of a chair, and saw a knife bounce on the floor. Picked up the knife, but could not tell who had used it. Knife identified. Saw Welsh there. The only persons I identified as engaged in the fight were Welsh and Ambose.

George Daiz, sworn—Was at the bar when the fight commenced; could not say who commenced it; heard Ambose cry: "George, you forsake me altogether!" Saw Welsh and Long beat Ambose. Next thing I saw, Myers and gave it to Brucker. Found Ambose on the lounge.

Leonard Brucker, sworn—Am proprietor of Bedford Hall; saw a party in the hall who did not belong there; they were their working clothes on. I knew two of them—Welsh and Long; did not know Long's name; Welsh and a young fellow whom I do not know, began the fight; Ambose went in between them; finally Welsh came up and struck Ambose a blow in the ribs; next saw Ambose lying on the lounge, bleeding.

Cross-examined—Did not see Welsh struck on the face with a "billy-billy;" did not see who struck the first blow.

Court then adjourned until half-past nine o'clock this morning.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The Court met at the usual hour and resumed the trial of the case of Commonwealth vs. Charles Carter and Michael Durkan, charged with the larceny of four rings, the property of D. Dunwell, Jr. The jury found a verdict of guilty as to Carter and Durken, and not guilty as to Ellen Jones, and the prisoners were recommended to the mercy of the Court.

THE RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

John Franklin Smith and Samuel Hambright, the parties charged with stealing three or four thousand dollars' worth of goods from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and other parties, were brought in for trial. It will be remembered that these men were arrested by Justice, after a long and devious pursuit, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Alex. Leighton, Jr., General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Their plan was, to seize the goods at the transfer office, transfer them to a place of deposit, and repack and ship them to other points for sale. They had rented a house on Liberty street, near the railroad depot, for this purpose, and had shipped considerable quantities of goods to Chicago. The house in question, a two-story frame, which clerk of the *Dispatch*, was in the eastern part of this State, they were brought on to this city and committed to jail for trial. Frankfort had not been long in custody until he broke jail, and took an airing in the West. He was afterwards retaken by Warden Scandrett, and in due time was placed in his former quarters.

When these cases were called, Messrs. Swartzwelder and Coyle, put in a plea of guilty on all the indictments, four in number against each defendant, and asked that the Court deal as leniently as possible with them.

John H. Hampton, Esq., counsel for the prosecution (as Solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company), made a statement to the Court, setting forth the extent of the larcenies, and how they were committed. He stated that the prisoners, had they gone to trial, would have occupied several days, and involved a considerable expenditure to the county. The purpose in putting in the pleas of guilty was to have the punishment lessened; and to this he did not object. All that the prosecution desired was to have justice meted out to the criminals, and the law vindicated. He would not insist upon the infliction of a penalty as severe, under the circumstances, as though the defendants had made a defense and been convicted. Having pleaded guilty, the Court could sentence accordingly.

Mrs. Hambright, mother of the younger of the defendants, made an earnest and touching appeal in his behalf, alluding to the fact that he had been a regular attendant of Church in early age, and could scarcely read or write; that he had been a kind and affectionate son, but had been led astray by older persons; that Frank's fort was much his superior, and had got him into the trouble. With tearful eyes and trembling voice she begged the mercy of the Court in his behalf.

Frankfort made quite a lengthy speech to the court, the substance of which was that he had been from ten years in the city; that he had a wife and little children to provide for; that he had been charged with stealing a great deal more goods than he knew anything about, and more than could have been proved against him; that he concluded to plead guilty, and leave the presentation of his case to the end that if he did so his sentence would be less severe. He stated that Mrs. Hambright was mistaken in the impression that he had led her son astray, and denied any responsibility of that kind.

Judge Collier then sentenced Hambright to four years in the Penitentiary—two years each on the two first charges. Sentence was suspended on the other two charges, with the warning that if he did not conduct himself as a good citizen after the term of his imprisonment was over, they could be revived against him.

Hambright was then sentenced on two charges—one year in the Penitentiary on the first, and six months in the same place on the second charge—the other two indictments being held over. Carter was sentenced in each to six months in the Penitentiary.

The following jurors were called, but not all of them were present: Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Hunter, Jacob Stuckrath, Wm. Little, Wm. Wilson, Jacob Stuckrath, Wm. Little, Wm. Wilson, Jacob Stuckrath, Wm. Little, Wm. Wilson